ATKINSON'S EVENING POST,
AND PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS.

Vol. XVIII. **Philadelphia, January 19, 1839.** **Whole No. 912.**

CITY OF SEGOVIA—SPAIN.

Segovia, is a city of Spain, in Old Castile, which at the arrangement of its buildings exhibits the figure of a ship, with the stern to the east, and the head to the west, and the centery, (in the nature and appearing buried between two deep valleys, one lying to the north, and the other to the south. The first is watered by a stream, called Clamores, which forms a junction with the Eresma, that waters the last, on which are five handsome bridges. The river banks are clothed with wood, formerly bore the name of Areva, whence the appellation of Arevaci was given to the inhabitants of these valleys. The city is surrounded with walls; and a range of towers, at equal distances, is planted on the ramparts. The number of houses has been estimated at 5000, but the population does not exceed 10,000 souls. The streets are almost all narrow and crooked, and irregularly paved. The outer suburbs are such as more seem ground, and contain several manufactories. Segovia is the seat of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Toledo, whose diocese includes the cathedral chapter of Segovia, the collegiate chapter of St. Ildefonso, and 130 parishes. The cathedral chapter is composed of 7 dignities, 14 canons, 7 prebends, and 10 subprebends; and besides these, 23 chaplains are attached to the church. In Segovia, are reckoned 34 parishes, a chapel of ease, and 21 convents for both sexes. The city is the residence of the intendant of the district, which assumes its name; and under the superintendence of a corregidor, and a board of health, is the seat of a college. Here are a statistical society, the members of which bear the title of "Friends of the country;" and a military school, destined for the instruction of engineers. Segovia was formerly a commercial and opulent town, eminently distinguished for its cloth and woollen manufactures; and it has been calculated, that 44,100 quintals of wool were consumed in the looms of this town, and that 34,109 persons were employed by them; but its manufactures and trade declined with the rest of the country. The fabrication of stuffs and cloths employed no more than 150 looms, in which only 4316 quintals of weakly wool were consumed. Between 40 and 50 years ago, this manufacture received a fund in 1790 there was an addition of 63 looms, which employed 800 or 900 quintals of wool, and afforded occupation to 2400 manufacturers. This city has still a manufactory of deil-ware, but it is of little importance. Among its public edifices we may recken the mint, producing at present only copper, which is a handsome building, constructed in the 15th century by Henry IV. and in part re-edified by Philip II. Its ornamental front is covered on by hydraulic machines —the convent of the Carmelites—the tower, in front of which has two compartments, with simple Doric pillars, arranged in double rows, and on each side a low arcade with balustrades; a palace by the Jesuits;—the cathedral church, which presents a mixture of Gothic and Grecian architecture, though constructed in the 15th century, with the principal altar of marble, and having in the middle a silver statue of the Virgin, and several other ornaments;—and the alcazar, formerly the residence of the Castilian kings, bearing the characters of remotest antiquity, where, by a figure the Wise composed his astronomical tables, and in which are apartments fretted with Mosaic work, and a hall in the form of a cross, and painted wood, and each bearing an appropriate inscription. The alcazar is environed by a fosse, or its acqueduct, which has been referred by some writers to a very remote antiquity, and ascribed to the architects who built the Egyptian pyramids of Saraps; but which manifestly originated with the Romans, at an unsacertain period, but perhaps with the authority of Licinius, Lucius, or Trajan. The materials are of rough free-stone. It commences at a large reservoir, situated on a hill, at a distance from whence it receives the water, which it conveys through an open canal bound on each side. At its origin the fabric is erected on a long range of 75 arcades, of which first is 16 feet 6 inches in height; the last, which is at the convent of St. Francisco, is 33 feet 8 inches. At this point begins a double row of arches, supported one above the other, which run in the direction of the former valley from the place of Asseppo; of these the greatest elevation is 90 feet 10 inches. The whole range comprehends 159 arches, supported on pilasters, the greater part of which measure 7 feet 11 inches on the square, and 9 feet 4 inches in the interior from which the canal bounded. 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From Blackwood's Magazine.

THE FATAL CONSEQUENCES OF A SINGLE FAULT.

FROM THE PEN OF M. MICHAEL.

Concluded.

The servant being dismissed, the subject was resumed by Elias Foster, assisted by Foster, as the medium of communication between Foster and her husband. In answer to her inquiries, Foster frankly confessed that the loss would be crushing to him, but he conceived rock irreparable. "Conmere eagerly demanded the sum—enquiring the question with unusual vehemence. "I am unable to speak with precision, but I should conceive it will not exceed Sir Harry's fortune." Elias glanced on his wife a look of unutterable import, accompanied with a shudder. "Then my son must keep our temper," rejoined Foster, coolly. "I have been exposed to many casualties, and I always kept my temper—and you will study to bear it, too." "Ay, sir, patience and courage might do for you, but you forget I have been hitherto a man of honor." "Hold! Henry," exclaimed Elias; "for Heaven's sake be calm," and following him to the side, on which he had leaned, added in a tone of violence of desperation, she whispered: "Do not rashly tristee the man who has our fate in his power—you have control over your feelings till we have discovered our real situation."—Then turning to Foster, she said, "Sir, apparently with the intention to withdraw, in evident displeasure, she then addressed him: "Hear me, sir; I trust I am able to speak to you without offence." Foster bowed, with an air so serene, and yet so dignified, that even Foster was impressed with involuntary respect. He bowed with involuntary respect; and she continued: "I has unhappily been your misfortune to well know my son's character to anticipate his dissolution on a prosperous, a happy family, who had never injured you, but, apparently with the intention to withdraw, in evident displeasure, she then addressed him: "Hear me, sir; I trust I am able to speak to you without offence." Foster bowed, with an air so serene, and yet so dignified, that even Foster was impressed with involuntary respect. He bowed with involuntary respect; and she continued: "I has unhappily been your misfortune to well know my son's character to anticipate his dissolution on a prosperous, a happy family, who had never injured you, but, apparently with the intention to withdraw, in evident displeasure, she then addressed him:"

TAKE SILK CULTURIST.

SILK BOUNTY.

Miss Gertrude Rapp, of Muncy, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, has drawn from the treasury three *hundred and sixty-seven dollars*, the state premium on raising silk—30 cents a pound on cocoons, and 50 cents a pound on reeled silk. It is anticipated that several of the State legislatures will extend premiums to this particular object during their present session.

The example so praiseworthily set by Governor Shannon, of Ohio, we trust will be followed by the Executives of the other members of the confederacy, and that the several legislatures, where encouragement does not already exist, will have the moral courage to carry out the views which may be recommended to their adoption.

Governor Shannon observes:—

The experimental and mechanical branches of business, being the sources of all real and substantial wealth, are entitled to the fostering care of the legislature. The culture of silk, in various parts of the State, is exciting much interest among many of our agriculturists and manufacturers, and, it is confidently believed by those whose experience and knowledge entitle their judgment to considerable weight, that our soil is well adapted to this kind of business as France or Italy, where it has added so much to the national wealth and the respective governments.

From the experiments which have been made, it may be safely said with certainty, that the successful culture of silk in Ohio, is no longer a matter of doubt; all that is wanting to render the business entirely successful and prosperous, is the direction of public attention to the subject; and to extend to it in its infancy, and for a limited time, some legislative aid by allowing a bounty to the producer of the raw material. A little public amount has been manifested in several of the states to encourage every branch of industry by extending to the producer, a liberal bounty for a limited time, and it has been the cause of directing public attention in the most effectual manner to the subject. HYRAM.

The Hillsborough, Ky. Gaz. 1826.

Johnson's Evening Post
Philadelphia Saturday News.

UNDER THE EDITORIAL CHARGE OF
GEORGE R. GRAHAM.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1839.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, &c.

$2 per annum—$1 if paid in advance. [Extra charges for postage.]

ADVERTISEMENTS—For half square 16 cents for the first insertion, and 12 cents for each subsequent one—or, by the year, $50. Those exceeding half a square, 25 cents for the first insertion, and 18 cents for each subsequent one—or, by the year, $75. Professional cards not to exceed 8 lines, $10.

Other letters will not be taken from the Post-office unless the postage is paid.

Subscribers desiring a change of name, or end of the current half year, will please state the name of the person to whom their paper has been sent.

Small Notes of all solvent banks received in payment for our Subscription.

Subscribers may remit Current Corporation notes of the value at which they are issued.

Any two persons actually subscribed to make good remittances, without which it is impossible to keep accounts. They should all live in the same neighborhood.

Any person forwarding Ten Dollars current, in addition to his own subscription, shall receive a copy.

Remember your name, the Post-office, county and State of each subscriber's paper to be forwarded.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The lines addressed "to her who can feel understand them," defy all our attempts to do that *essay*. If "the Lady *has poetic fame*," she needs not the humble lyres of "——" to extend it; and we fear that his attempts would call forth no response. He says, however, that the "lyres" are to vibrate "into tones of love."

"F." will see that his communication has received attention. Shall we hear from him again?

"The Maid and the Spirit of Youth," shall appear next week, the author is ever welcome.

"A Subscriber" shall be accommodated.

Our "friend of the West, will perceive, that we have noticed his communication, and anticipated his suggestion of improvement.

"Lines to Adelaide," by ——, shall *shortly* appear, his poetry has some merit, yet does not give evidence of a *coming hand*. The piece has been received, and will share the same fate.

The author of "The Wave" will excuse us, *for the present*. It is but little more than a parody on "The Sea, The Sea", etc.—

Even though the boarding bellow,
Should you hear the sailors call,
Look not thou on beauty's pillow,
Or deep slumber on her fall,
Heed not thou the stirring call,
Heed not thou the trumpet's blow,
Though the sailors call,
Though the trumpet blow,
Heed not thou the stirring call,
Look not thou on beauty's pillow,
Or deep slumber on her fall,
Though the boarding bellow,
Should you hear the sailors call.

Should you wish to be considered a poet, it is out of taste, to say the least. Better poetry from the same author, has appeared under a less ostentatious name.

"Happiness." Certainly. The productions of the author we find a ready place in our columns.

We are indebted to George R. Smith, Esq. of the Bank of Susquehanna, Harrisburg, for valuable State papers.

A friend in the West, urges us to omit the picture of "the huge Worm" which has adorned the Post for several weeks past, and states that "it has thrown several of his female friends into hysterics."

He will find that we have anticipated his desires, and have omitted the offensive repetile. We shall endeavor to avoid the insertion of any thing which would have a tendency to tinge the cheek of any lady reading the Post in a mixed company, and such shall be a criterion of the correctness of tone, of all articles selected for our columns. We do not mean that we shall truckle to an *affectation* of prudery, but we do distinguish between the pure and the counterfeit.

ORATORIO OF THE CREATION.

It is gratifying to produce the Oratorio of the Creation, in a style of great magnificence, in this city, some time during the month of February next. The number of voices will be not less than five hundred. If possible, it is proposed that it be held in the magnificent saloon of the Philadelphia museum. The vast dimensions of the room will accommodate several thousand spectators, surrounded by the animals, birds, &c. that were called into being at the fiat of the Creator. No secular prayer that we have ever heard of, promises such undoubted success.

SULLY'S PORTRAIT OF "VICTORIA."

We are pleased to know that the difficulties in the way of the completion of Mr. Sully's fine "Society of the Sons of Saint George," are at an end. This is as it should be. The rights of the respective parties seem to be satisfactorily settled. They will be alike interested in the proceeds of the exhibition. Our eminent may, therefore, publish their *puffs publicated*, and the laurel wreath of the painter in this respect. This is what a press independently conducted, should spurn. The press of a free people should be free in this respect. No cause is worthy of support which requires it. No honorable man can exhibit the character and stamp the seal of a libertine.—The communication of "M." has but little share in these remarks. The Society which has taken these blocks in hand, should not come within the denomination of manufacturers of marble, and as such liable to a duty of thirty per cent. Such a duty is entirely out of place, it should be *just*. We agree with him, in the case, in his remarks upon Mr. Wescott. In one position, it may be proper to say, that that young gentleman has mistaken. He stated that "the American Revolution, was brought about as much by the *Spirit of Literature*, as by the Spirit of Liberty." Such a statement would with most young men, they mistake the whispers of fancy, for the dictates of judgment. Had the gentleman been more well grounded in literature, there would have been some pause in his remark. That able pens were enlisted in behalf of the cause of freedom, no man will presume to deny, but it was the spirit of liberty which called them into action. Those remarks are dictated by pure friendship. We would not wish the young men of the Washington Literary Association to fall into the error, common to most young men connected with such associations,—that of supposing every member a genius.—It is much better to learn and to be taught, than to confound others and to mystify themselves.

They should not wrap themselves in a learned gaudiness, and suppose that they are superiors to the shafts of criticism, and of scorn, and when they feel the smart of the well directed arrow, suppose that it came from the hand of malice.

There are some young men connected with associations, dignified with the title of literary, whom vanity is most nauseating, and who with the most indecent haste demand of the public an acknowledgement of talent, which they have not gathered in fitness for their powers. The public estimate of the oratorical powers of young men, may, if properly restrained, be promotive of talent, but if it merely passes into existence, and becomes more rank, and more modest efforts, it may justly be doubted, whether they who urge it, by every argument, and with friendly zeal, are the best friends of young men.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 5th inst. states that a union between the adjoining Mexican states of Coahuila and Tamaulipas, and Texas, may be soon looked for, under favorable auspices. The Mexicans along the frontier have manifested lately friendly sentiments, and having cast off the central authority of the republic, are desirous of organization for their future relations with Texas, but are interested on the contrary in ordering the aid of the young republic, and in the public mind are occupied in position toward the present government will subject them. Such an array of power as the union could bring to bear, would be decisive against any attempt of Mexico to resume her possessions in that quarter.

ELECTRO MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

The following description of the Electro Magnetic Telegraph claimed by Mr. S. F. B. Morse, of N.-York, appears to be scarcely due to Dr. Chas. T. *Jackson*, of Boston, who suggested the idea of such an instrument during his return voyage from Europe, in the packet ship Sully, in October, 1832.

The Boston Post. says Mr. Morse being a fellow passenger, and having pretended to feel a great interest in the invention, and a desire to participate in the experiments of Dr. Jackson's machinery, Dr. Jackson freely communicated to him, and to all the cabin passengers, his various ideas for effecting his telegraphic communication.

Subsequently Mr. Morse undertook to modify and improve upon the invention, when Dr. J. wrote him a friendly remonstrance, to which he received a long sophistical reply of a very unsatisfactory character.—That was followed by a request from Dr. J. with a detail of all the circumstances in the invention, and of the conversation which took place on board the ship, and an unqualified assent was refused in giving Dr. J. to understand that Mr. Morse had taken out a patent for the invention, and was the first to claim originality under the law, and cautioning him as to his proceedings. In the meantime Mr. Morse was informed that if he pretended to publish an account of the instrument in the American Journal of Science, as he had attempted, that a reclaimer would follow it, whereupon he withdrew his article. The origin of the publication in the New Yorker, as above stated, can be proved by a number of the passengers on board the Sully at the time, and Mr. Reese, the American Ambassador to France, Mr. Fisher, of Philadelphia, and Captain Pell, of the Sully, having interest in the conversation.

Mr. Morse acknowledged he had not yet himself wholly unacquainted with Electro Magnetism, and that Dr. J. freely informed him of every particular discovery applicable to the cause.

COMPLIMENT TO FIREMEN.

As a compliment to the Fire Department of New Orleans, the Managers of the Theatre of the St. Charles Theatre, invited that body to be present on the evening of the 5th. It was intended as a small trouble for their manly exertions in saving the theatre from destruction by fire.

THE MUSEUM.

We understand, that the remainder of the Stock consisting of the Cabinet, Furniture of the New Philadelphia Museum, is now for sale. The Treasurer—who alone possesses the power—has declined selling it at the Museum building to deliver certificates.

NORTH CAROLINA SILVER.

The Legislature of North Carolina, has incorporated a Silver Mining Company. The chief corporators are good people, and have the first *bar* of lead, the first *bar of copper*, and the first *ingot of silver* obtained in North Carolina.

The papers mention that "a young lady of Germantown, Pa. endowed with great beauty, and worth $50,000, was married last week to a bankrupt." We can't believe it, because the present young lady in Germantown is Miss R——, and she is "worth more than money can purchase" *Spirit of the Times.*

Take care *little fellow*, people will think you have been *stuck off*. To wear at the cost $50, 000 too,—what a penny chap!

McNAIR IN TEXAS.—The Houston Telegraph of the 26th ult. states that a Mr. Wilson of that place had been expelled from the house of his any gentleman named in so, he held himself personally responsible. Mr. Wilson declined personally to fight. It is due to Mr. Williams to say, that the gentleman who was expelled from that he did not, as was supposed, intend to insult Mr. Adams in bloodshed—for certain he would not, by challenging J. Q. Adams to mortal combat. The House divided on the resolution, and it was carried by a vote of 7 to 5.

TUESDAY, Jan. 15, 1839.

SENATE.—Mr. Talmadge presented a petition from Alfred Vail, in relation to the electro magnetic telegraph. Reports of Committees were presented. The bill to amend the act to incorporate the city of Select Council, ten investigate the bland and pestigrees of members, was taken up and the question recurred to the House. If that petition was disrespectful, the resolution of the gentleman's colleague to strike out the words "be laid on the table" was carried on the motion of consideration. Mr. Williams said that his colleague (Mr. Chambers) had not authorized him to say

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

PHILADELPHIA EPITOME.

Amount of Rain in 1858.—The Pennsylvania Hospital Register contains a record of the amount of rain which fell in each month of 1858, as follows: 1st month 2.93 inches; 2d, 1.18; 3d, 2.17; 4th, 3.50; 5th, 6th, 6.61; 7th, 3.64; 8th, 3.51; 10th, 4.89; 11th, 3.35; 12th, 1.56. Total, 43.25 inches. The annual average of 44 years is 47 inches.

Care for the Blue-Devils.—Owe no man, and keep sober.

Thieves.—The U. States Gazette says that a fellow called at a house in Arch street, and presented a bill against the family. The bill was paid, and while a servant was delivering the bill, seized a Spanish cloak, with which he took a French leave.

A writer in the *Daily Advertiser* is of opinion that our community is in the redundant for the permanent prosperity of business. He says there are too many banks, too many post notes, bank notes and bonds afloat. The necessary consequence of this is to raise the prices of every article in common with all foreign productions, beyond the level of the prices of the cities and countries with whom we are commercially connected.

Slow Otis.—The steam tow-boat Pennsylvania arrived at 11 o'clock on Sunday night, with one part of the cargo of the ship Otis, wrecked on the piers off Fort Mifflin. The vessel was stripped of the heavy portion of her cargo, which Captain Pendrick went down in the Pennsylvania to take charge of the vessel for the underwriters and those concerned.

La Petite Augusta.—The dancerine, it is said, is to make her debut in the Marcy, at some early day.

The price of wagon carriages from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, is $9.50 a 9.75 per 100 lbs. From Baltimore to Pittsburgh, $9.00. From Philadelphia to Cumberland, Md., $6.50. From Baltimore, Chas. 1.50. Wheeling, 1.75. Marshall, 2.00. Washington, 1.50; Georgetown, 1.50.

To Tar Pounds Brown.—This is decidedly the best receipt we have seen for tanning hides, fine, ground fast, horse, seals and bruises, with which we are acquainted. It is very pleasant in its application, leaves the leather soft, clear as an oriental, possesses great intrinsic virtues, and is the cheapest tanning in the world for general consumption, and can vouch its extraordinary efficiency from the 27,000 sheets consumed.—*New York Transcript.*

The valuable tanning bark is obtained of the original maker, R. Tanner, 24 South Seventh street, in glasses at 56 and 50 cents each.

Tanner also has paraphernalia of every grade and description.

Tanner also has a large assortment of Kentucky. Its provisions are very severe.

Supposed Murderer Taken.—A man answering the description of the murderer of Kennedy, of the men who is charged with the murder of Martin Brooks, in Hardin county, Iowa, has been apprehended, and now in jail in Dahlonega, Lumpkin county, Georgia.

The salary of the President of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, has been increased from $6500 to $7,000.

The Outrage at Louisville.—The Gazette of that city under date of the 29th ult. says: The body of Rothwell, who was killed on Sunday, by the killing of Rothwell and Meeks, has just been brought to the Examining court. Thomas Wilkinson was discharged. Judge Wilkinson said that Mr. Meeks was killed in self defence. Bail over in $50,000, the latter in $5,000. The bail was given, and the prisoners left the Court House, without disturbance.

Louisville, like Cincinnati, is without any stock of note of the article of coffee, except for the general consumption. For instance, St. Domingo coffee was selling last week at 10 and at 20 cts. per lb. and La Guayra at 23 cents. A fair lot of Rio coffee was received by wagon from the mouth of Salt River, last week and 40 cts. per lb. to be realized at 45 cts. The editors of the Price Current remark:—"Half the globe is now tributing for the products of the West, and the bulk is coming to us, as it has for years past."

John O'Neil, M. D. of New Orleans, was convicted on the 29th ult. on the 12th count, and sentenced to five years hard labor in the State Prison. He had given a note to his weak woman for six or seven thousand dollars, and the latter was induced upon oath that the note was in his hand writing. Such was also instructed by the Court, and so stated in the trial. Previous to his sentence he called upon the Court to witness that he was innocent of the perjury."

The gang of counterfeiters, horse thieves, and murderers numbering a dozen in number, who have infested the town of Columbus, in Georgia, have been broken up and the most of the villains, including the rebel chiefs and soldiers, describing as Major Wyatt, have fallen, also listened to the call out with the most respectful attention; and the whole community were pleased and drank at the proclamation.

Great Federation Fest.—The London Cotter of the 3d ult. says, that Marrie, the pedestrian has completed his one thousand miles within the walking, 1750 miles in 1000 successive hours, having one mile and three quarters to spare. Marrie's before that's what they call it. The new winner made his last mile in thirteen and a half minutes, and was then borne round on the shoulders of his numerous friends who had collected for a brief consideration.

The Exports from St. Louis. Mo. are estimated at an annual value of two millions of dollars. The Republican says that this amount is to be equal to half a million, and the flux $400,000 a year. The aggregate amount of the articles and sums sent from Missouri into the cotton growing States, during the past year, is estimated at $500,000.

A Murderer and Robber.—Charles H. Harrison, a desperate character while residing in Iowa Town, (Geo.) was murdered without provocation by Thomas Jones, a reputed Jacob Carter, who has since been arrested.

Florida Territory.—On the 3d ult. the constitutional convention of Florida met in the city of Tallahassee, to consider the propriety of applying for admission into the Union. Col. Isaac D. Wilkinson, of St. Augustine, was made president; 47 delegates in attendance.

The Georgia Legislature has authorized the borrowing of a million and a half of dollars to finish the Western Railroad.

The Legislature of North Carolina, adjourned on the 29th inst. after a session of sixty-four days, during which 107 acts and 46 resolutions were passed.

The New Orleans Bee of the 5th inst. observes:—We understand that there has been received on the banks the sum of $1,000 and that the amount of from 2 to 400,000 dollars has been paid out, which was all that could be spared, owning to accommodate, and had done so, to suspend discounts for the present."

MISCELLANEOUS EPITOME.

The House of Representatives in Illinois have passed a bill to prohibit the circulation of small bills, after the 1st of July, 1860.

The venerable Judge Payne, of Vermont, Ex-Senator of the United States, has published an appeal to his fellow citizens, in favor of free education, in which he proposes their raising $6000 annually for common schools, and $4000 for promises in that case to add a thousand dollars each year.

A Jewess actress is making quite a stir in Paris. One of the Rothschild's is said to be her especial attention, and Louis Philippe has visited one evening and spent an hour in the green room. Her benefit night. She is said to be the most natural and intellectual actress that has appeared on the French boards.

Land Sales—Since the opening of the Land Office at Omaha, in Nebraska Territory, on the ninth ult., to the present date, 1,500 acres of land have been entered, at the minimum price of $1.25 per pound, coal was held at 3½ cents per bushel. The coal bed on Lower Cedar Island, in Bear Land, of St. Augustine, was made president; 47 delegates in attendance.

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Among the items of foreign intelligence, con-

Baltimore.—The number of new (brick) houses erected in Baltimore during the past year is stated to be 366—being 1 house for every day in the year.

Another Murderous Affair.—The Nashville Whig says:—" We have it record the sixth (6th) murder in this State for the year 1858. On Sunday last, 29th ult. a bloody row commenced in the grocery on the town of Sparta, in which a number of persons were more or less concerned. The result was one person killed outright, 6th, and the most immediate death of a young man by the name of Brown, from a stab inflicted with a knife by one of the bullies.

The United States Branch Mint established in the Georgia Gold region, has received gold bullion amounting in value to $140,000 since February last.

Texas Cabinet.—The new Cabinet of President Lamar is thus made up:—Bernard E. Bee, Secretary of State; Shelby Cullom, Secretary of War; Mercenas Hunt, Secretary of the Navy; Richard G. Dunlap, Secretary of the Treasury; Charles Watrous, Attorney General; Thomas J. Rusk has been elected Chief Justice.

A Murder in Kentucky.—Churchill Newnan was killed in Christian county, Ky., on the 30th ult. by Arthur Stanhope, with an axe. Stanhope was arrested, together with his wife and Miss Newnan, who is said to have been connected with him in the transaction.

A man in Macon, Macon, Geo. recently cut his wife's throat, causing her death. He justifies himself saying that she had given him cause.

A company has been formed at St. Louis, for the prosecution of the silk business, under the title of the St. Mortimer Silk Company. The engrossed on the third instant.

The word "shoot the," means man," in Georgia, terse out, as we expected, to be only a blank shot.

The House of Commons of the North Carolina Legislature rejected, it is said, the Senate's bill to issue frazes over the Treasury to admit steamboats, because the latter would *scare up the fish.*

A Blow-up.—We learn from the Jacksonville, Illinois, Standard, of the 29th ult. that the building occupied by Mr. Miller, on the north side of the square, was blown up on the Monday evening previous, by the use of gun powder under crackers to some boys, and in shoving the powder into the hole, the lock struck fire and threw it over his head; *a spark of it falling into the eye of a boy* named Jacob Hoffman, which blinded him, spot. The front of the building was blown out. There were several persons in the store at the time, but no one was seriously injured.

Carrying Concealed Weapons.—A bill to prevent the carrying of concealed weapons has been introduced into the Legislature of Kentucky. Its provisions are very severe.

Supposed Murderer Taken.—A man answering the description of the murderer of Kennedy, of the men who is charged with the murder of Martin Brooks, in Hardin county, Iowa, has been apprehended, and now in jail in Dahlonega, Lumpkin county, Georgia.

The salary of the President of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, has been increased from $6500 to $7,000.

The Outrage at Louisville.—The Gazette of that city under date of the 29th ult. says: The body of Rothwell, who was killed on Sunday, by the killing of Rothwell and Meeks, has just been brought to the Examining court. Thomas Wilkinson was discharged. Judge Wilkinson said that Mr. Meeks was killed in self defence. Bail over in $50,000, the latter in $5,000. The bail was given, and the prisoners left the Court House, without disturbance.

Louisville, like Cincinnati, is without any stock of note of the article of coffee, except for the general consumption. For instance, St. Domingo coffee was selling last week at 10 and at 20 cts. per lb. and La Guayra at 23 cents. A fair lot of Rio coffee was received by wagon from the mouth of Salt River, last week and 40 cts. per lb. to be realized at 45 cts. The editors of the Price Current remark:—"Half the globe is now tributing for the products of the West, and the bulk is coming to us, as it has for years past."

John O'Neil, M. D. of New Orleans, was convicted on the 29th ult. on the 12th count, and sentenced to five years hard labor in the State Prison. He had given a note to his weak woman for six or seven thousand dollars, and the latter was induced upon oath that the note was in his hand writing. Such was also instructed by the Court, and so stated in the trial. Previous to his sentence he called upon the Court to witness that he was innocent of the perjury."

The gang of counterfeiters, horse thieves, and murderers numbering a dozen in number, who have infested the town of Columbus, in Georgia, have been broken up and the most of the villains, including the rebel chiefs and soldiers, describing as Major Wyatt, have fallen, also listened to the call out with the most respectful attention; and the whole community were pleased and drank at the proclamation.

Great Federation Fest.—The London Cotter of the 3d ult. says, that Marrie, the pedestrian has completed his one thousand miles within the walking, 1750 miles in 1000 successive hours, having one mile and three quarters to spare. Marrie's before that's what they call it. The new winner made his last mile in thirteen and a half minutes, and was then borne round on the shoulders of his numerous friends who had collected for a brief consideration.

The Exports from St. Louis. Mo. are estimated at an annual value of two millions of dollars. The Republican says that this amount is to be equal to half a million, and the flux $400,000 a year. The aggregate amount of the articles and sums sent from Missouri into the cotton growing States, during the past year, is estimated at $500,000.

A Murderer and Robber.—Charles H. Harrison, a desperate character while residing in Iowa Town, (Geo.) was murdered without provocation by Thomas Jones, a reputed Jacob Carter, who has since been arrested.

Florida Territory.—On the 3d ult. the constitutional convention of Florida met in the city of Tallahassee, to consider the propriety of applying for admission into the Union. Col. Isaac D. Wilkinson, of St. Augustine, was made president; 47 delegates in attendance.

The Georgia Legislature has authorized the borrowing of a million and a half of dollars to finish the Western Railroad.

The Legislature of North Carolina, adjourned on the 29th inst. after a session of sixty-four days, during which 107 acts and 46 resolutions were passed.

The New Orleans Bee of the 5th inst. observes:—We understand that there has been received on the banks the sum of $1,000 and that the amount of from 2 to 400,000 dollars has been paid out, which was all that could be spared, owning to accommodate, and had done so, to suspend discounts for the present."

MISCELLANEOUS EPITOME.

The House of Representatives in Illinois have passed a bill to prohibit the circulation of small bills, after the 1st of July, 1860.

The venerable Judge Payne, of Vermont, Ex-Senator of the United States, has published an appeal to his fellow citizens, in favor of free education, in which he proposes their raising $6000 annually for common schools, and $4000 for promises in that case to add a thousand dollars each year.

A Jewess actress is making quite a stir in Paris. One of the Rothschild's is said to be her especial attention, and Louis Philippe has visited one evening and spent an hour in the green room. Her benefit night. She is said to be the most natural and intellectual actress that has appeared on the French boards.

Land Sales—Since the opening of the Land Office at Omaha, in Nebraska Territory, on the ninth ult., to the present date, 1,500 acres of land have been entered, at the minimum price of $1.25 per pound, coal was held at 3½ cents per bushel. The coal bed on Lower Cedar Island, in Bear Land, of St. Augustine, was made president; 47 delegates in attendance.

Among the items of foreign intelligence, con-

Gen. Scott was at Ogdensburg, on the 3d inst. on his tour of the frontier. His presence is much wanted on the Vermont line.

London Post Office.—A letter from London, states that the number of persons employed at the general Post Office in that city, in sweeping and despatching newspapers, amounts to 300, many of them sinecure situations. There are also 1,000 persons employed at Dublin. The Earl of Litchfield is Postmaster General.

Honorable to Ireland.—It is stated in foreign papers that in the four counties of Cork, Clare, Limerick and Kerry, the last Munster circuit there was not a capital case, and in those four counties contain a population of two millions, and present a page of honor to the human name, to which perhaps no district in the world of equal population furnishes a parallel. It is a proud monument of Irish character and puts to shame the oppressors who forge her fetters.

The Art of Printing was introduced into the United States two hundred years ago this very month. Thomas, in his History of Printing, makes the following entry: "In January, 1639, printing was first performed (at Cambridge) in that part of North America which extends from the English of Mexico to the frozen Ocean."

Standing Army.—The largest standing army in the world is kept by the Chinese; it amounts to 1,200,000 men. Russia has 650,000 men, nominally under arms, and France 310,000. The army of Great Britain is averaged at 90,000.

Dr. Benan.—This distinguished clergyman sailed in the ship Montreal for London, to take the chair of the Hebrew tongue, and he proved at the anniversary of the religious and benevolent societies of London, and he will attend as a delegate from the United States. One other object of Dr. Benan in going to Europe, is the improvement of his health, which has been much impaired by a close attention to his clerical duties.

Premium for Temperance.—The Pittsburg Navigation and Fire Insurance Company have made a deduction of five per cent. on the premiums of insurance in favor of those on board of which no spiritous liquors are used.

The only difference between one man and another is habit; the genius is the passion or the passions him.

The Japanese Embassy Squadron.—The Secretary of the Navy has just received a letter from Lieut. Commandant Charles Wilkes, of the exploring squadron, dated Rio, 8th ult., and the flag ship Vincennes, in lat. 18° 52 N. lon. 32° 30 W. The squadron, the letter says, consisting of the Vincennes, Lieut. Com. Wilkes; Porpoise, Lieut. Com. Ringgold; Relief, Lieut. Com. Rodgers; Supply, Lieut. Com. Gillis, and Consort, Lieut. Com. Magruder, had been engaged in ascertaining the true positions of Swain's, Jarvis, and Baker's Islands, and had made a correct survey of the latter. It is suggested by a contemporary that Baker's Island will be given to any person that it is a much more enduring memorial of him. It seems to be forgotten that the 27,000 sheets of the great men of our country, we should at least our curtains.

The Lunatics in New York State, which have recently gone into operation under the free banking law, are 53. The capital subscribed is $12,000,000.

Postal Direction.—A package of papers was sent to the post office in Cincinnati, directed New York, last week, bearing the following inscription:

"To the Yorks of Chesange I am bound, Uncle Sam, I pray you take me safe and sound; And when I get to Broome county, you shall have, I engage,

Three cents, if you claim it, of Elvira Page."

The packet ship Silvie de Grasse, at New York from Havre, reports on the 21st inst. a very valuable cargo of silks and ginghams, that was ever imported into France.

The New York Mercantile Library Association had an election the other day, at which 1800 votes were polled. Theodore Sedgwick, son of John S. Winthrop was chosen by a majority of only 31 votes over Mr. Sedgwick. The latter is strong poll and close running. The Association has a library of 60,000 volumes, and is about to add 15,000 volumes.

A Great Corpse.—The ship Garrick, arrived in New York on the most valuable cargo ever brought to this country from England. The immense value of the cargo of the Garrick, which exceeds £330,000, or over $1,500,000. A freight list of 1,000 tons, and the value was that brought by the packet ship Pennsylvania, two years since, but the former exceeded the latter more than 100 pounds.

The Foreign Paupers.—The New York Journal of Commerce says:—"Mr. Johnson, who brought the paupers here from Europe without having any money, or also did the captain and consignees of the vessel in which they came. He (Johnson) has expended a good deal of money, and purchased the provisions they had incurred by neglecting to feed or comment these passengers, and thereby that they sent here with a view to do so. Poor House at Edinburg of the expense of maintaining their poor, and they have refused to pay the matter. They traced the matter through several channels, expending several dollars, until one of the Directors of the Poor House paid the bill, at a roll of bills amounting to $70, and declared that he did not know how the money came in, but he would not have it on his conscience."

Public Education in New York.—According to the Evening Star, New York city has 93 flourishing Public Schools, 1,000 teachers, 57,000 scholars about a week since the Methodist Book Concern, which is now in course of publication. The money comes to the Methodist Book Concern, and is a profit from the issue of the Christian Advocate, the principal part being newspapers.

MENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

to the silence and counsel of

—Samuel Leach, Receiver of Taxes for the City of New Orleans Thomas Carlin, register of the Land Office at Natchitoches, from the 8th of January, 1859, vice Alexander Mouton.

—William G. Harding, of Georgia, Secretary of Legation to Great Britain, vice Lieutenant Bulloch, resigned.

—William G. Hamer, of Tennessee, Register of the Land Office at Chicago, Illinois, vice Stephen A. Douglas, resigned.

—Edward Dunscomb, of New York, Surveyor for the District, and Inspector of Customs for the Port of Newport, in Rhode Island, William Littlefield, Jr., resigned.

—Thomas Y. Carroll, of Virginia, Marshal of Rhode Island.

BY EXTRAORDINARY

—Royal William, who was born in Royal William, who was born in Royal William, who was born in

Variety's the Spice of Life,
That gives it all its Savour.

MORNING MEDITATIONS.

By Christian Scott.

Let Taylor preach, upon a morning breezy,
How well to rise while night and larks are flying;
For my part, getting up means no easy
By half so lying.

What if the lark does not excel in the sky,
Sporting beyond the sight of him or me?
Wherefore am I to rise at such a fly?
I'm not a tree!

Talk not to me of bees and such like hums,
The small are seen to be at the morning prime;
Only be long enough, and bed becomes
A bed of time.

To me Dan Phœbus and his car was nought,
He needs not, I see especially above—
Let him enjoy, say I, as horses ought,
The fine cool—

Right beautiful the dewy meads appear,
Besprinkled by the rosy-fingered girl—
What then,—if I prefer my pillow bier
To early pearl?

My stomach is not ruled by other men's
And grumbling for a reason, quaintly begs,
Wherefore should master take the hint when hens
Have laid their eggs?

Why from a comfortable pillow start,
To see fine flerkes in the east awoken,
A fig, say I, for any streaky tart,
Excepting bacon!

At early rose Mr. Guy has drawn,
Who used on lanes, the dewy grass among,
To meet the sun upon the upland lawn—
Well—he died young!

With clairvoyance such early hours agree,
And maybe they believe their fates will end so,
But I'm no sticking bird, and need not be
All up—all up!

So here I'll lie, my morning calls declining,
Yet something nearer to the stroke of noon;
A man that's fond precociously of morning,
Must be a loon!

"Why is such a hurry?" said a man to an acquaintance. "Sir," said the man, "I have bought a new bonnet for my wife and fear the fashion may change before I get home."

Burns the poet had laid his head quietly on the pillow awaiting dissolution, when his attendant remained here of his medicine, and held the cup to his lips. He drew suddenly up, drained the cup at a gulp, threw his hands before him like a man attempting to swim, and springing from the bed to the foot of the bed, fell, with his face down and expired without even a groan.

Here's "such a good un" from the N. O. Pic.: "A lawyer who had got his Christmas hog on, "fetched up" against the side of a house which had been newly painted. Shoving himself clear by a vigorous effort, he took one glance at the slender, another at the house a third at his hands and exclaimed, "Well that's a dam'd curious trick in whoever painted that house, to leave it stand out all night for people to run against!"

A Beautiful Thought.—Could the human mind perceive the surrounding presence of that kind, and beautiful angel called Virtue, attended by her bright retinue of Truth, Liberty, and Love, it would know, in part, what is meant by Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive."—Christian Statesman.

Anecdote.—A sailor having purchased some medicine of a celebrated doctor, demanded, what price.—"Why," said the doctor, "I cannot think of charging you less than seven and sixpence."—"Well, I'll tell you what," replied the sailor, "take off the odd, and I will pay you the rest."—"Well," answered the doctor, "we won't quarrel about trifles." The sailor laid down sixpence and walked off, when the doctor remarked that of his mistake. "No mistake at all, sir; six is even and seven is odd, all the world over; so I wish you a good day."—"Get you gone," said the doctor. "I've made fourpence out of you yet."

Strange Signs.—A poor Irishman passing through a village near Chester, saw a great deal of people scampering, which made him inquire what was the matter? He was answered a man was going to be hanged. "Arrah!" says he, "I'll run to see that, for we carry them in our country."

Original and True.—A servant woman near our office was employed to do the cooking for a family. When the hour of dinner had arrived the lady inquired whether dinner was ready. No ma'am was the reply. I have not yet finished stringing the beans.—The cook was intentionally at work among the beans on strings. "Lord, what shall I do, the company are waiting." Indeed ma'am, I don't know; you told me to string beans, which I am doing with all my might.—*New York Gazette.*

Burr and Montgomery.—When the venerable and Rev. Mr. Hering was in New York some years ago, he expressed a desire to see Aaron Burr—his son, Rev. Gardner Hering observed to it, saying that Burr had lost caste and it would not be reputable to call upon him. The old gentleman replied—

"My son, I must see Burr before I leave the city. I went through the woods with him under Arnold—I stood by beside on the Plains of Abraham, and I have not seen him since the day on which Montgomery fell. It was a heavy snow storm. Montgomery had fallen. The British troops were advancing toward the dead body, and little Burr was hastening from the fire of the enemy up to his knees in snow, with Montgomery's body on his shoulders. Do you wonder I wish to see him?"

Imported Astronomer.—An Irishman maintained on company that the sun did not make his revolution round the earth. "But how," said one to him, "is it possible that, having reached the west, where he could be seen to rise in the east, if he did not pass underneath the globe?" "How puzzled you are," replied the obstinate gentleman; "the return is the same way, and if it be not perceived, it is on account of his going quicker by night."

The Insignificant Pointer.—A friend of mine tells the writer, was once visited by one that was going to be hanged; and after he was taken off he started on a September morn with one on the boot of his leather, and the other on the dog cart, quickly found, and stood steadily, so while the gunner—being hang'd any! the turn for—the dog gave a significant look at his companion, as much as to say, "You must now go it again, and again, with no better effect than the first one they watched, the flight of the covey fell out of sight. He then gave the gent a most expressive look of contempt, and trotted home to his master.

An Appropriate Representative.—The Honse of Assembly for the Bahamas sits at Nassau. At the commencement of one of its sessions, a colored gentleman was present, whose dress was of—

"Have you any business here?" asked an honorable member.

"Sar, I'm one of the House! Sent here, sar, to represent Ragged Island, sar."

"Yes, sir," returned the other, "you will excuse my question, and allow me to say, that you give a most high good idea of the place you are to represent."

A Gay Old Chap.—"My uncle Stephen," says Aaron Burr, in his Private Journal, "treated me one week and at the age of eighty, and mounted, by the stirrup, a gay horse, and galloped off with me twelve miles without stopping and was, I thought less fatigued than myself."

A Hard Shake.—The Buffalo Mercury says that a man has been so severe in "shaking" that a person is afflicted with it actually shook the fat inside of his finger end.

London Theatres and Holidays.—Lieutenant Riddell's book, "The Academy of Compliment," presents a picture of holiday amusement in Caroline London. Gardiner's House, Lambeth, Trollope's American Sketches are not a circumstance. Bullies passing from mouth to mouth—tests of—dismis—groups of ruffians with their swords drawn pouched with gold bottles and glasses, etc. etc. "Some of the scenes are too sad to describe. The gay palaces on the eastern of the streets were brilliant with light, almost realising the fabled of Aladdin's palaces—and among the group who hurried through the thoroughfares to destruction, were mothers, with infant children in their arms—young men and couples—aged poverty—and youthful guilt. Horrid!

Lanning.—A country apothecary, and that celebrated wit Lanning, were one day conversing, when the former observed, that he had been much troubled with rats, and was at a loss how to get rid of them. "Why," said Lanning, "I should advise you to get a cat."

Talleyrand's Jokes.—One day, a banker, with whom he was well acquainted, requested him to ascertain the truth of a rumor of the death of George III. which was expected to affect the funds. The banker, of course, anxiously apologized to the minister for the intrusion, but for the extraordinary means of his request.—"How!" exclaimed Talleyrand, with the imperturbable gravity peculiar to him, "you have no information whatever. I shall be delighted if the information I give is of any use to you." The banker was profuse of acknowledgments. "Well, sir, I must tell you," continued Talleyrand, with an air of mysterious confidence, "some say the King of England is dead, others that he is not dead; for my own part, I believe neither the one or the other. I tell you this in confidence, but, for heaven's sake, do not commit me." When the First Consul one day inquired how he was on such a day, "Sire," was the stereo commitment—"I bought stock the day before the 18th Brumaire, and sold it again next day." This was the date of Napoleon's first usurpation. Some of his contemporaries were still more delicately turned. Some one asked him the address of the Princess of Vaudemont.—"Rue St. Louis," he replied. "But I have already forgotten the number. You have only to ask for the poor person you must; they will know her house."

The Forsooner Fruit.—There is a fruit on the Island called "the Forsooner," known in other parts of the world as the shaddock. One of them, a friend presented to a gentleman of this city, who, in his simplicity, ate it, peel and all, and was then seized with violent pains in the stomach. The consternation were of a sable sufficiently deep, but were white with fear, when with loud groans, and they called the colored preacher of the word had been speaking of the propriety of man to die, and to commence his better existence of their "total depravity." Various and inconsistent were the opinions given by the black physician. As a dernier resort, he pulled from his pocket a piece of the fruit, and ate it, peel and all, and, to the astonishment of the audience,—terminated, by the application of a little time, till if not dissipated, and rolling up his eyes "like a duck in a thunder squall,"—exclaimed to the weeping sisters to peace and "all is well, for one of those sick-skinned imps I now hold in my hand, old brother Dick sold to all to the devil!"—Oh! was the groan from the whole congregation, while I hold my head down, and nearly laughed myself into convulsions.—*Boston Post.*

A Caution.—The following anecdote was related to us as fact: and as we are sure it has also ever been in print, we publish it for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

A young gentleman was remarkable for either talent or intelligence, was in the habit of visiting a house in which there were, among others, two ladies and a little girl.

What induced the conversation we are not prepared to say (perhaps it might have been some suspicious look,or signs, on the part of him, but the ladies were discussing his acquirements in the presence of the child, and one of them in the course of the remarks observed that "Mr.——, had a soft place in his head."

This was treasured by the child, and at a subsequent visit the young phrenologist commenced an examination of the gentleman's cranium, for the purpose of ascertaining where his new organ was situated. Unfortunately the child aguised she found it; and the mathematician who is more pug-ilistic exercise upon the head, than when he had solved a difficult problem, was scarcely more delighted than she, when the discovery of the "soft place" was announced. "Oh, aster, Mr.——really has, as you said, a soft place in his head, for here it is under my finger now!"

It is unnecessary to add, we never expect to leave the pleasure of publishing the marriage of Mr.——, to either of the ladies referred to.—*Snow Hill Banner.*

Slavery in Russia.—An European correspondent in describing the Russian peasantry, thus speaks of the cruelty and the debasement of the slaves of the soil:

"I was passed through numerous villages of peasants, who belong to the various estates. These villages are composed of small houses, all thatched with straw, and are all situated on one long street, sometimes a mile in length. Every village has a master, who is called proprietor of two hundred souls, who belong to the soil, and work the ground either for their master or for themselves. In the latter case, they have contented their services for a specific sum of money, which is seldom over $5 per head. The income of the feudal chiefs is enormous, and consequently there is a succession of short crops produce a dearth, the lord of the manor is happy, and looks upon the sport from a distance the means of subsistence for those serfs and their families who have not command their time. In order to give you a true idea of the wealth of some of these nobility, I will mention that one of the Counts Sheremetoff has 160,000 male slaves, the females of the family are never counted. Each male slave pays to him a capitation of ten roubles, (two dollars,) and if they can earn beyond it they are free. Some of his slaves, as well as those belonging to other nobles, have acquired immense fortunes by trade, and are known as millionaires on the Bazaars; but as slaves, they can never belong to the caste of Merchants, nor acquire to any employment under Government, neither can their children. They are but slaves, and all over the face of the empire could be sent back to work upon the estates at will of their master, unless they may have committed for life."

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.
A PRISON SCENE.

As one of our citizens was recently journeying homeward from the commercial metropolis, he stopped for an hour or two, at Auburn. Impelled by curiosity, he entered the Auburn State Prison, and went the usual rounds, with which every visitor is conducted by the warden. In one, whom he had known and moved with in the days of his youth and golden prosperity. But who was now within those gloomy walls, a convict for life, a murderer, doomed to pass his days side by side with villains of every hue of crime. In a secluded part of the immense building, he found the object of his search, seated on the coarse particolored convict dress nailed and dirty. The countenance of the wretched man, was of an dignified form, bent painfully over his task. The countenance of his friend, as he spoke, was upon each check, a small deep hectic spot, told the tremulous exchange of the deep pallor of his manhood chin, with a beard of a week's growth, contrasted strangely with the high, marble-like forehead, and altered features, the parting's coldness to his appearance, he beheld the ghastly wreck around. It was Henry Burr, Harmsby, the Forger. He was occupied in shaving the tremulous blocks of hair, powers upon the sad spectacle, through the narrow openings of the dark passage from which the convicts are watched by the guard. The close observation by the prisoner, another visitor stood by, apparently friend, who had been employed by the man they were contemplating, to one of the apartments in the prison. Two fine thousand lawyers engaged in carrying on his gigantic operations. The latter stood silently and gazed on the scene until, he burst into tears, and turned away. The irrepressible sympathies which nature implants in human bosom, in defiance of the stern decisions of justice, and often intended upon unworthy objects, where the noble impulses of nature endeavored to us, overpowered its feelings and he left the Prisoner to the mercy and guidance of that populous dungeon.

Not a few of the visitors left, at that the humiliation of this sometime" Gerard of the West" should leave, after all, the world behind, and the mingled wail the conviction that the wholesome though harsh corrections of justice must be exercised as well upon the refined as upon the lowest grade, that are alone sheltered under the tree carrying sugar and fig.

The correction which had settled upon almost every mind, that, however of talents, however of the ingenuity of able counsel, and the quibbling subtleties of law, the result of the trial of the criminal should be, unless in many cases, impossible escape conviction, and prepared for the punishment of the law, and when the verdict which has linked his name with infamy was finally recorded, the public, as a whole, felt that justice had been taken by surprise, and scarcely believed it real. It was a staggering blow at the high hopes that had evidently cherished from the close of the former trial, in this city which had ended in his acquittal upon the indictments on which it was founded. And the sign of guilty, and condemning incarceration for want of bail, he was once more actively ranging the scenes of his former enterprises,—and doubtless again devising schemes. The ambitious schemes which once more seemed to raise him from the level of the humblest of possessed prospect of existence—once but himself and confidential friends can tell, but the withering hopes and bright anticipations were suddenly blighted, and the whole fabric brought crashingly before him. His ignominious doom, with its abject toil, its lonely hours of pain and its chamber of retirement, and its unceasing silence—lay with a sickening, deadly weight upon his heart.

Next came the prison scene, where, amid the clank of fetters, and the rattle of chains, and the metal grating of dungeon doors, he commenced the routine of his monotonous task. And what maddening reflections have been his in the weeks which have since succeeded! What bitter, unavailing regrets have dwelt, with a constant and resentful presence in his agitated breast! What lonely yearnings for the forfeited delights of social life once more, the forfeited esteem and confidence of the wronged community in which he had striven to build up his fame! And conscience like a reproving angel, pointed to the fearful contrast. Bigger by far than through his waking hours, been a silent yet

THE MECHANICS STUDIES, No. 4.

Discouragements.

In smoothing the way for the working-man we find a number of extraneous things in the way. I have not many predecessors. It is only in modern times that any such assistance has been systematically rendered. A few have labored for the ancients, there are none which invite the inquiry when it comes to ideas and the means of study and even in later days, the popular essays of Franklin and Addison are not adapted to the wealthy and the gay. Within a few years past, the cause of popular information, in the United States, has begun to assume its just rank; and various publications have been made to facilitate the mechanic in his search after truth in society and culture. Still there are many objections to be urged, and many encouragements to be given away, before we can awaken to action even those who are the most favorably disposed.

I propose to evince to the intelligent mechanic, the necessity of study, and to show him, that there is no obstacle which may not be surmounted; and then, in succeeding numbers of this series, I shall endeavor to point out definitely how actually these can be overcome. Let me consider some of the objections which are likely to arise.

1. The *acquisition of learning is a great work, and I am appalled by its vastness.* True, the work is great, but it is not impossible. Even the whole circle of sciences would be vain; but the gain is part, and that is attainable, is by no means one of the question. Dr. Johnson somewhere uses a happy illustration, of which I can now recall only the sense. He says, that a man at the foot of a high mountain, to contemplate a prospect from the top, may think it a vain attempt to finite; I can never go over it." Yet, second thought convinces him that the task is to be achieved, not at one mighty leap, but by successive steps, each of which, in turn, is but putting one foot before the other. The same great thinker also says, "Time, patience and learning, as Locke has observed, is to attempt but little at a time. The widest excursions of the mind must be made by short flights and often repeated: the most lofty fabrics of science are reared by the continued accumulation of single stones." Sands make the mountain, moments make the year, and a succession of years, an eventful history.

Sands make the mountain, moments make the year, and a succession of years, an eventful history.

2. *My occupation is laborious, and I have no time for study.* Labor is a great blessing, and a command as much time as men of leisure; and yet you overrate the difficulty. There is not a person in two who does not spend some of his hours in idleness, or at least in what, by the working men pass more of their time in actual labor than is good for either mind or body; and the hours thus wasted, if saved and properly employed, would be a portion reserved for the refreshing of the body, and the mind's improvement. Besides, more may be learned by devoting a few minutes daily to study, than by one or two at first suppose. Five pages may be read in fifteen minutes, and if this be done every day, twenty-six volumes, of two hundred pages each, in a single year. By saving the broken fragments of time, many valuable hours may be gained, and sleep, it is almost impossible to obtain more than a certain quantity, and that quantity should be a portion reserved for the refreshing of the body, unless the habits of a person are sedentary, more may be learned by devoting a few minutes daily to study, than by one or two at first suppose. Five pages may be read in fifteen minutes, and if this be done every day, twenty-six volumes, of two hundred pages each, in a single year. By saving the broken fragments of time, many valuable hours may be gained, and sleep, it is almost impossible to obtain more than a certain quantity, and that quantity should be a portion reserved for the refreshing of the body, unless the habits of a person are sedentary, more may be learned by devoting a few minutes daily to study. Let me refer to the question of every youthful reader to the objection, and the personal argument will be found to be in favor of beginning at once! But even to this I shall have to refer again. Let me say, I would say with the proverb, "Better late than never." Better late than never. Perhaps you may never become a Bacon, a Newton, or a Franklin, but you will have to walk lighter than others, but your gain will be just in proportion to your own efforts.

4. *My talents are only of the ordinary kind.* Be it so: you may still profitably labor, and immensely to your profit and happiness. It is an injurious error to suppose that the difficulties in the way of knowledge are to be overcome by extraordinary genius. Sir Henry Savile, provost of Eton, said, when he founded one of our English Bible, used to say, "Give me the plodding student. If I could have my choice, I would go to Newgate. There be the wits. That same good sound common sense which will carry you through the details of your trade, will, if properly directed, lead you to the higher desire for mental acquirements. Perhaps you may never become a Bacon, a Newton, or a Franklin, but you will have to walk lighter than others, but your gain will be just in proportion to your own efforts.

5. *My talents are only of the ordinary kind.* Be it so: you may still profitably labor, and immensely to your profit and happiness. It is an injurious error to suppose that the difficulties in the way of knowledge are to be overcome by extraordinary genius. Sir Henry Savile, provost of Eton, said, when he founded one of our English Bible, used to say, "Give me the plodding student. If I could have my choice, I would go to Newgate. There be the wits. That same good sound common sense which will carry you through the details of your trade, will, if properly directed, lead you to the higher desire for mental acquirements. Perhaps you may never become a Bacon, a Newton, or a Franklin, but you will have to walk lighter than others, but your gain will be just in proportion to your own efforts.

6. *My studies are only of the ordinary kind.* Be it so: you may still profitably labor, and immensely to your profit and happiness. It is an injurious error to suppose that the difficulties in the way of knowledge are to be overcome by extraordinary genius. Sir Henry Savile, provost of Eton, said, when he founded one of our English Bible, used to say, "Give me the plodding student. If I could have my choice, I would go to Newgate. There be the wits. That same good sound common sense which will carry you through the details of your trade, will, if properly directed, lead you to the higher desire for mental acquirements. Perhaps you may never become a Bacon, a Newton, or a Franklin, but you will have to walk lighter than others, but your gain will be just in proportion to your own efforts.

I HAVE NO INFLUENCE.

What if the little rain should say—
"So small a creature
Can take refresh these thirsty fields—
I'll tarry in the sky."

What if a single blade of grass
Should in its fountain say,
Because its leaves take little room,
Can soul cause a day?

Both not each rain drop help to form
The cool refreshing shower
And every blade of grass to warm
And beautify the flower?

Boston Times.

DEBT A BAUSE OF DAUNKENNESS.

In a late number of that ably conducted work, the Southern Review, there is remarkable for a manly and independent strain of sentiment and for the soundness of its views, is a review of observations by the reviewer of "The Acoutre of Drunkenness." The work is one which, we intensely required, we could adduce our own in corroboration of the melancholy truth which they reveal. We have witnessed many such cases, and have mourned over them in sorrow.

After giving the causes of drunkenness, as laid down by Mr. M'Nab, the reviewer continues:—"What are the deductions from the premises of these remarks, we must be allowed to leave to the reader. We have no taste for satire in affirming, that debt is the most prolific source of intemperance. To deduce it, the reader would only reflect, that, without a reconciliation to suffering, that, without a reconciliation to suffering, that, without a reconciliation to suffering, that, without a reconciliation to suffering into a sort of recognizance to become a drunkard, it might be productive of a little more caution in undertaking, and less thousand lawsuits and contracts. There is something in the inborn sense of honesty enthusiasm on the mind, that is exceedingly mysterious and inaccountable. Much greater allowance is made for those who are borne with much greater fortitude. The loss of friends, the disappointment of the unscrupulous, and the usurpation of some limb necessary to the convenience and enjoyment of life, are sustained with comparative ease. The loss of money; but a jail seems to be treated with an ignominy, which is not felt by the unfortunate who is compelled to submit to it. We believe that many, after all, are more deterred from crime by the embarrassment is connected with a sentiment which compels many to forgo the commission of actions of man than any other,—that is, pride, and the sensitiveness to debased bonds, which the cancel bad look, a man, unsuccessful in his pecuniary arrangements, always suffers under the self-reproach of failure. He sees the world in his sense

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

PHILADELPHIA ITEMS.

French Consulate in Philadelphia.
NOTICE TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

The undersigned, Consul of France in Philadelphia, has the honor to inform the Paper manufacturers residing within his Consular District, that he has received from his Government, a Programme offering a reward of 36000 francs to the discoverer of a paper calculated to prevent the fraudulent washing of the stamp, and falsifications in public or private instruments of writing. The conditions of said Programme can be seen at his office, 39 Girard street, every day between 10 and 2 o'clock. HERSANT.

Bela Badger declines accepting the office of Prothonotary of the District Court, to which he has been appointed by Gov. Ritner.

James Fisher, a colored boy, about 11 years of age, was run over by one of the pleasure cars on Sunday afternoon, and had one arm cut and one leg dreadfully mangled and nearly severed in two. He died at the Hospital on Sunday evening, about 11 o'clock.

A man named Patrick O'Brien on Sunday morning, on the 10th section of the Valley railroad, was run over by the train of cars, and had one thigh broken and one of his legs nearly cut off. He was brought into the city to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where every attention was rendered him but he died on the evening of the same day.

The Susquehanna.—This noble packet is announced on the Exchange Books as being below. She sailed from Liverpool on the 8th ult. and must therefore have made a very short passage. We hope in the course of a day or two, to see both of the Liverpool packets (Monongahela and Susquehanna) at our wharves. The cargo of the latter is estimated at half a million of dollars.

Seasonable.—Said Walter Scott—"When I was subject a little to a sore throat, I cured myself of the tendency by sponging my throat, breast and shoulders every morning with the coldest water I could get."

Shipping of Philadelphia.—By a statement of the number of arrivals at Philadelphia for the last fifty years, it appears that the number of foreign arrivals now is no more than it was in 1778. About the beginning of this century there was a small increase. The number of coasting arrivals has in the same time increased to more than ten times what it was; that is, from 290 vessels in 1787, to 10,860 in 1838.—*Ledger.*

Gas Lights.—The Rev. Mr. Clark's congregation, on last Sunday night, was left completely in the dark, three several and distinct times, in consequence of the gas refusing to perform properly.

Wm. Norris, Jr. has recently received an order from Liverpool, for the manufacture of eleven locomotives for the Gloucester and Birmingham Railroad, at a cost of $85,000.

Seven locomotives have been ordered of the same gentleman for Austria.

The Augsburg Gazette speaks in high terms of praise of the performance of one of Mr. Norris's locomotives, ordered of him and forwarded to Germany.

Sully's Portrait of Queen Victoria.—The London Examiner says, "it is the prevailing opinion of the Court circle that the American artist has succeeded in rendering the best and the most graceful likeness of our youthful Queen; and several of our painters have rendered a willing and merited tribute of praise to their trans-Atlantic brethren. In our own judgment, Lawrence never painted a head and bust more elegantly."

The Philadelphia Typographical Society celebrated their anniversary on Saturday evening last by a supper which was furnished in excellent style at Evans's, in George street. Edmund Richardson and J. B. Beers were reelected President and Vice President. Among the invited guests were Mathew Carey, Esq. Col. James Page, Mr. Adam Waldie, and many others. The pleasures of the evening were enhanced by many favorite songs and sentiments both patriotic and typrographical.

United States Bank Directors.—At an election held according to law, on the 7th inst. for twenty Stockholders to serve as Directors for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were duly chosen, viz. Nicholas Biddle, John J. Vanderkemp, John Bohlen, Caleb Cope, Cheyney Hickman, John A. Brown, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Richard Alsop, Joseph Cabot, Lewis Waln, John Connell, Manuel Eyre, Ambrose White, Richard Price, Matthew Newkirk, John Andrew Shulze, Thomas Smith, Richard B. Jones, George Sheaff, John Kirkbride. And at a meeting of the Directors held the same evening, Nicholas Biddle, Esq. was unanimously reelected President.

The Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad deserves encouragement for the facilities which it affords. Not only does it afford a fine winter conveyance, but it furnishes two lines a day, which must be purely in the spirit of accommodation, it being obvious that one train a day would take all the travel without the expense of two.—*Nat. Intel.*

Serious and Fatal Railroad Accident.—On Saturday evening last, as the train of cars, car-[illegible]

George W. Dixon, the editor of the Polyanthos, was on Monday, in New York, again arrested and held to bail in the sum of $3000, for libel on the late Rowland R. Minturn, before his suicide, and also since his death. Mrs. Adeline Miller, (mother of the late Miss Missouri,) proffered as bail for him, was examined on oath as to her competency; and to the sworn that she was possessed of property to the amount of $20,000 and upward. He is now taken, and Dixon was liberated. The amount of under bail for different libels, $11,000.

Expenditures of New York City.—The sum total of the various expenditures of New York city for 1839 will be estimated, $1,478,300. From the semi-annual report of the Water Commissioners, it appears that $1,958,680 have been expended on the Croton Water [illegible]—of which sum nearly one half was expended during the last six months of the year.

BOSTON ITEMS.

Hosiery.—Construction of a Revenue Law.—Charles F. Adams et al vs. George Bancroft, Collector for Port of Boston; suit said to be brought at the suggestion of the Comptroller, to test the law whether silk gloves are "hosiery," and, as such, duty free. Judge Story, on Saturday, decided them to be so.—*Post.*

Foreign Arrivals at Boston.—The whole number of arrivals from foreign ports into the port of Boston, in the year 1838, was 1313, of which there were 166 ships, 75 barks, 509 brigs, 4 galliots, 1 ketch, 558 schooners. Of the above, 830 were American, 460 British, 3 French, 2 Spanish, 7 Sicilian, 3 Dutch, 3 Swedish, 1 Danish, 1 Portuguese, 1 Bremen, 4 Dukedom of Oldenburg.

"*Pistols for Two.*"—Mr. Moses Nuit, of Boston, was held to bail at the police court in that city, a few days since, for sending a challenge to Mr. Stephen Pinkham. They punish men for challenging in the Bay State, and though Moses *knew it*, yet he could not resist the temptation to *pink him*, the said Stephen, for interfering in some matters of love.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

Murderers Arrested.—By letters received from Col. Foster, of the 4th regiment of infantry, by Gen. Scott, and transmitted to the Adjutant General, it appears that the Cherokee Indians concerned in the murder of two United States soldiers in the Cherokee country, some time since, have all been captured. Of the five men who committed this cruel murder, four were executed by the Cherokees themselves, who united with alacrity in the pursuit and aided essentially in the capture of the murderers. The fifth, from his extreme youth, was retained a prisoner by the commanding officer.

Cold Blooded Assassination.—A Mr. Lowery, in Sumpter co. Ala. was shot down by some villain unknown, and his faithful dog killed by his side, that he might not betray the assassin.

[illegible]

NEW YORK ITEMS.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

[illegible]

QUAINT SAYING.

[illegible] and Price.—"This going off in Sboats, is a very curious business; a very [illegible]tious business indeed.—Recorder Riker."

Capture of an American by Guerillas.—The Times is informed that the story of the capture of Mr. Townsend of Albany, formerly attached to the American Embassy at Madrid, is, in all respects true, however incredible it may seem to the Editor. It occurred over a year since, while Mr. T. was 40 miles from Madrid in the Dilligence, on his way to Grenada. He was plundered and carried off to the mountains, and there tolerably treated for one in such company. He was the last ransomed, and therefore had to bleed much more freely than is stated. The whole result of a week's life among the Guerillas, with the daily expectation of being shot at every sundown that the ransom did not arrive, threw him into a violent fever, from the effects of which he is yet scarcely recovered. He is now for some months at home among his friends, and we trust will speak for himself.—*N. Y. Star.*

Lower Canada.—The Montreal Herald of the 29th ult. states that Etienne Parent and Jean Baptiste Frechette, editors of the Quebec Canadian, have been imprisoned on a charge of high treason. Reinforcements were under orders to leave Fredericton on the 26th ult. Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor, has offered to join Sir John Colborne at the head of 2000 militia. There is great difficulty and delay in procuring passports to the United States.

Conditional Pardon.—It is expected that all the Patriot prisoners under twenty-one years of age will be pardoned by the Governor, if no further attempts are made to disturb the peace of Canada.

Shipwreck and Loss of Lives.—The schooner which sailed from Essex, Mass. with Mr. Boyd, a respected ship builder of that town, and three others, some time since, has come ashore in that neighborhood capsized. All were lost.

[illegible]

THE COAL TRADE, FOR 1838.

The following is the quantity of Coal shipped from the different regions in 1837 and 1838.

	1837.	1838.
Schuylkill,	523,152	431,719
Lehigh,	182,595	132,639
Lackawana,	115,387	78,507
Beaver Meadows,	33,817	44,966
Hazleton,		14,721
Laurel Hill,		2,001
	864,751	723,813
	723,813	
Decrease in 1838,	140,938 tons.	

The consumption of Coal, as near as can be ascertained, was in

		Annual increase.
1831	177,000	
1832	329,000	150,000
1833	413,000	84,000
1834	457,000	41,000
1835	536,000	180,000
1836	682,000	196,000
1837	664,000	decrease.

The consumption for last year, was about 20,000 tons less than the preceding year.—This produced a consequent dullness in the Coal Trade the past season, which has been almost ruinous to all engaged in it. The quantity on hand at the opening of the navigation in 1838, over and above last year's consumption at all the different depots, has been estimated at 200,000 tons; this may probably supply the deficiency of this year's trade, and allow for the resumed operation of the manufactories. For if to the supply of this year 723,813 tons, we add the 200,000 surplusage of the last, we have in market 923,813 tons to meet the demand, giving 245,000 tons over and above the consumption of last year. This quantity, should the winter continue as severe as it has set in, and the manufactories continue their operations, will probably all be consumed before the opening of the navigation next spring. —*Miner's Journal.*

[illegible]

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

[illegible]

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

[illegible]

ATKINSON'S EVENING POST AND PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS.

[illegible]

GRAND MUSICAL SOIREE,

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

LIST OF INSOLVENTS.

[illegible]

ALMANAC.

JANUARY, 1839.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
12 Saturday,	7 18	4 42	11 39	
13 Sunday,	7 17	4 43	d 29	
14 Monday,	7 17	4 43	1 8	
15 Tuesday,	7 16	4 44	2 6	
16 Wednesday,	7 15	4 45	3 2	Last 7 4 4
17 Thursday,	7 14	4 46	3 56	New 15 9 33
18 Friday,	7 14	4 46	4 46	First 22 8 17
19 Saturday,	7 13	4 47	5 34	Full 29 10 40

Philadelphia Post Office.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails.

Eastern arrives	b't 5 A. M.	Eastern closes at	5 P. M.
Southern,	3 to 5 P. M.	Southern closes at	1 A. M.
Western,	2 & 7 P. M.	Western at 2 P. M. &	6 A. M.

Athenian Institute Lectures, Saloon of the Musical Fund—Dr. MUTTER will lecture before the Athenian Institute and Mercantile Library, on Tuesday evening, January 15, 1839, at 7 o'clock, on "The Importance of Physiology as a branch of Popular Education."

*** Fifty tickets, price fifty cents, may be obtained at the Philadelphia Library.

No money will be received at the door.

Notices of Marriages or Deaths, to insure insertion in this paper must in all cases, be endorsed by a responsible person.

MARRIAGES.

The tying of two in wedlock, is as the turning of two lutes in one key: for striking the strings of the one, straws will stir upon the strings of the other; and in two minds link'd in virtuous love, one cannot be delighted, but the other rejoiceth.—LILLY.

In Bustleton, on the 15th of Nov. by Rev. Jas. M. Challiss, Mr. Jos. Corson, to Miss Ann Dungan.

At the same place, by the same, on the 27th ult. Mr. Jas. Depuy, to Miss Hester Wyncoop.

At the same place, by the same, on the 3d inst Mr. Corly Randol, to Miss Deborah Clayton.

Also, on the same day, at the same place, by the same, Mr. Sam'l. Hooven to Miss Sarah Ann Barrett, all of Philadelphia county.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. J. A. Clark, Lieut. J. A. Dahlgren, U. S. N. to Mary C. daughter of the late Nathan Bunker, Esq.

At Friend's Meeting House, Spruce street, on 5th day 3d inst. Dr. Edwin Griffin, to Lydia R. daughter of Joseph Lukens, of this city.

From the Richmond Whig.

[illegible]

DEATHS.

[illegible]

COMMISSION HOUSE.

[illegible]

UNIONVILLE ACADEMY.

[illegible]

SLEEPER & BROTHERS,

UMBRELLAS.

[illegible]

THE CHINESE COLLECTION,

At the corner of Ninth and George streets.

WILL BE OPEN TO VISITORS, DAILY,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

FROM 10 O'CLOCK, A. M. UNTIL 9 P. M.

Until Further Notice.

REPEATING FIRE ARMS

155

BROADWAY NEWYORK

COLT'S PATENT.

THE PATENT ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE sole Manufacturers of COLT'S Patent Repeating Rifles, Pistols, and other Fire Arms, have reduced the Prices of Arms about thirty per cent. They have been induced to make this change in consequence of the repeated attempts to interfere with their patent, by the manufactory of Repeating Arms of inferior description, which are sold as if made upon the model of Arms manufactured by this company. The Company are determined to prosecute any infringement, as to prevent all deception and all interference with their Patent.

As to the excellence of these Arms, they have certificates and testimonials from every quarter of the country, from Boards of Officers of the Army, Examining Committees appointed by Scientific Institutions, from practical Gunsmiths, and from Gentlemen, Travellers, Sportsmen, and others, and they aver with confidence that they are superior to all other arms for repelling Attack and Defence. The rapidity of fire, and the accuracy and safety with which they perform, exceed the belief of those who have not actually used them. With one of these Rifles or Pistols (the weight and size of which does not exceed the ordinary pistol or rifle) the bearer is able to fire in rapid succession, from ten to sixteen charges, while at the same time he may suspend the firing at the end of each discharge, and all the charges can be reloaded in less time than the ordinary single charge arms.

The perfection to which the company have brought their works, enables them to manufacture the most beautiful, and highly finished arms ever got up in the United States, and, as they believe equal to any thing brought from Europe. And they offer their arms at prices less than they can be furnished elsewhere, wholly independent of any patent right protection.

The Company will keep on hand Cap Primers, Bullet Moulds, Ammunition, Flasks and all other equipments [illegible]

WHAT IS LIFE, WITHOUT HEALTH?

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY.

[illegible]

WILL BE PUBLISHED, NEXT WEEK,

ATKINSON'S CASKET,

FOR JANUARY,

With the following Embellishments:

John Anderson, My Jo, a very handsome engraving—Tomb of the Great Mogul, Morocco.—Music—"Ah! Would that She were Fond of me!" arranged for the Piano.

CONTENTS.

Napoleon at Fontainebleau, by the authoress of "Mothers and Daughters;" Nancy's Hill; The Fatal Consequences of a Single Fault, by M. Nestor; Life and Public Services of Chief Justice Marshall; The Emeric; Tower of the Great Mosque, Morocco, etc.; the Peasant of Brittany, by G. P. R. James; The Cockloft Husband, from the French.

POETRY.

John Anderson my Jo, etc.; Life, by Miss Emily Taylor; To Memory, by Dinnis; Reflections of an Hour, by Mrs. Groves; Music in the Wilderness, by Mrs. Groves; Winter, by Charles Bird Barrett; Time, by Charles Bird Barrett; Ah! Would that She were Fond of me, by Thomas Dunn English, set to Music; The Improvvisatore, by Rosalie; To the Delaware, by E. C. Jones.

The terms of this popular publication are $2,50 per annum, payable in advance, or $3 if not paid within the current year. Twelve numbers make a volume, containing about 600 closely printed pages; to this a title page and index are added at the end of the year. Considering the quality of the engravings, and the large amount of reading matter in the Casket, it is perhaps the cheapest publication of the kind in the United States.

A few copies of the Casket for 1828, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33 '34, '35, '36, and '37, containing an extensive variety of splendid engravings, remain on hand, which may be obtained on application at this office. Address (post paid),

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jan 12—tf

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[illegible]

BAKER'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

[illegible]

DR. H. H. HISGEE'S REMEDY.

[illegible]

JUST PUBLISHED.

[illegible]

PROCLAMATION

[illegible]

AMERICAN MEDICAL ALMANAC.

[illegible]

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD!

[illegible]

A GARDENER.

[illegible]

PHRENOLOGY.

[illegible]

LEATHER STORE.

[illegible]

THE CLOCK

Tuesday the Spites of Life,
That given in all the Scenes.

I MET HER IN THE OMNIBUS.

I met her in the omnibus, (it means fun and frank)
That carries you from Bolaine Mill, for sixpence to the Bank;
"Where are you going, all a-blowing, on a day so grey?"
"I'm going to the Stickleyers' Arms," said I, "pray come so near."

She blushed just like the red, red rose, and gave me such a look,
And from her silken reticule her lily-white she took;
Then hid her face with modest grace, and wept a teary tear:
"What is your name, my pretty maid?" She sniper'd Sibilline!

"My dad's conductor vow'd to have, our last Whit-Monday spree,
Except his vessey, in and out, no other fair but me:
Alas; for my Cpt-swiller rose, dad's holds so cheap he does,
And pipes his chilly-daily with his Charlotte Skilli-beer!"

"A glass of ale, Miss Skilliver, if I may be allow'd
To ask if you would sip with me?"—"Kind sir, possibly I could."

Then as I popped to the inn, and help'd the lady out,
"I'll take," she sighed, "no second draughts, a drop of cold without."

She sa'n a drop of cold without to keep out cold within:
"Is brandy's as you, my sweet, will we ever meet again?"
Within the glass the loving lass left little to discuss;
And we both exchanged at parting, at the common, a kiss.

SMART FEATURES.—There is a note in Kentucky so sharp featured that he cuts all his accountances.

Among the ancient Lacrians the proposer of a new law stood in the assembly of the people with a halter round his neck, and in case the law was rejected, he was strangled on the spot. It has been suggested the introduction of such a practice into modern life "standing rules" of Congress the country would be of eminent service in shortening the laborious proceedings of that body.

MICHAEL ANGELO'S enthusiasm was so much excited when he had completed the statue of Moses, that he threw his instrument at it and exclaimed, "Now speak!"

The trade of the south of France, is extensive and increasing. Marseilles buys cotton from Egypt, and is engaged largely in the trade of the Mediterranean. Bordeaux produces of wines of many varieties, changing with every variety of soil, position and temperature of vine and of olive oil, furnishes the basis of a great trade in this part of France.

The annual silk product of the manufactures of France probably amount to about $34,000,000. The branches annually made from Cas French wines, amount to about $10,000,000. The olive oil tree yields annually in oil and olives, about $1,000,000.

SEASONABLE HINTS.—The following paragraph is from a clever article in a recent number of the New York Spirit:

"Every housekeeper, before retiring to rest, should make the circle of every room in the house, and satisfy herself that all inflammable articles are at a distance from the fire, and that the broom with which the hearth is usually swept is not nourishing a small volcano. The remedy for which water for domestic purposes is usually had should be full, and placed, if possible, where they will not freeze; for the time occupied between the pump and the house has cost the loss of many a fair building which a pail full of water would have saved. Those silent but active incendiaries, lucifer, locofoco, or vesvic matches, should be kept in small quantities, and in a tin or iron case; or at least upon the hearth, or a stone or iron shelf."

Indiana, one of the newest of our states, is now making a canal 464 miles long. The great work, the Wabash canal, is to reach from Manistaun, at the mouth of the Maumee river, to Terre Haute, on the Wabash, 310 miles; thence by a cross-cut, an entire transverse line, and down the southern section of that, 110 miles to Evansville, on the Ohio river, in the most western part of Indiana, with a total distance of 414 miles. The annual level about 200 feet above Lake Erie is at Fort Wayne. Upon 70 of 100 miles west of Wayne, is now ready for navigation, and the whole will be completed by October, 1839.

DIALOGUE.—*Beholden*: It seems cruel to kill so many animals for fur—don't you, Emily?—*Emily*: Yes, it is cruel; but then what furs could be worn without *killing them?*

An Irish priest on proceeding to the church one Sunday morning through the burial ground, observed several people gathered on a tomb-stone, and wishing to be jocular with them, asked what they were doing there? "Nothing at all, plase your reverence," was the reply of one of them. "Nothing!" said the priest, angrily. "Shut your eyes, your reverence," retorted the party, "and you'll see it."

NOTES ON SCRIBBLING.—In Normandy, Britany and some other parts of France, they have a rather singular but certainly ready and efficacious method of producing a blaze. It is casael, according to Dr. Burgess, in the following manner.

The surgeon cuts a piece of brown paper of the size and shape of the surface which he intends vesicating. This being well dampened, or moistened with water, is placed accurately on the affected and a *smoothing iron*, (such as is used by washerwomen,) being previously well heated, is applied over the moistened paper; this plan produces a vesicated surface almost instantaneously, being effected by the steam generated by the contact of the hot iron and the moistened paper. This method blistering, being more speedily and *less painful* than that commonly adopted, is much preferable in those cases in which where it is important to produce immediate vesication.

QUEEN HORTENSE.—When Queen Hortense, the daughter of Josephine, and wife of Louis Bonaparte, ascended the throne of Holland, the Empress Josephine made her a present of a diamond necklace, valued at 800,000 francs, or about £140,000. The unfortunate Hortense came to Napoleon, Hortense, with a characteristic generosity, sought at once all she had left of her fortune, sent the gift back to Bonaparte, who on his death left it to Hortense, and bequeathed it to the ex-Queen of Holland, who regarded it as an object almost sacred, and she suffered the most painful struggle with her feelings when in a moment of distress, unpressing circumstances compelled her to sell the jewels. The King of Bavaria offered to purchase it by the payment of a life annuity of 25,000 francs, settled on Hortense. The agreement was satisfied, and two years afterward, Hortense ceased to live. The present King of Bavaria has consequently paid only 50,000 francs for an article worth £140,000.

MILAN.—It is a fine city of 120,000 inhabitants. It has a splendid cathedral. The subterranean chapel of St. Charles, is said to have cost £1,000,000 sterling. The entire cathedral must have cost $6,000,000.

ITALY.—M. Marzano has announced, in the VENICE journal, that in digging the foundations of the city of Bologna he has discovered that the far famed 'Mad Bull' Bridge, was of the ancient family of Glandiari of that city, and was in fact the daughter of the candelarian Germans of Rome, who was obliged to fly from Bologna in 1401, when John Bentivaglio usurped the sovereign power of the city. Mad Bull Bridge, Venice is one of the 14th all. published the documents produced by M. Marzano in support of his opinion.

The literary world of Upper Italy has experienced a loss in the decease of Carlo Bologna poet, the principal promoter and guardian of Rossini from childhood. His works in the language of Ariosto, Virgil, and Tasso rank as models of purity as his mother tongue, of which his biographer of Odessa and Florence afford ample proof.

THE CREW OF A PERAGUA INDIAN CANOE. The most conspicuous and interesting part of our equipment was a beautiful canoe, built of red cedar, scooped out of the trunk of the lapacho tree. It was one single log, magnificently large of hollow timber, and when seated upon the water, had all the grace and lightness of a Venetian barge. It was manned with eight Peraguay Indians—tall, muscular, erect, and unencumbered with clothing, except a short kilt, and a girdle round their waists. They were under the command of a cacique, who sat at once as statesman and pilot; and to they simultaneously dipped their paddles, seven feet long, into the water, alternately bending and rising at each stroke, they looked like so many soldiers, overcoming every obstacle before them and pushing their skiff with irresistible rapidity over the waters. It was a magnificent sight to see them gliding down the current at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, preserving an equipoise in the centre of the canoe. Every muscle was discernible in motion, and every feature was animated with delight. Even with the severity of house-full enjoyment on their proper element. They were each armed with a long lance, (of cane,) and a quiver, and rude arrows, six feet long, tipped with iron, and dipped in the juice of the *Curare* poison. Each had in the end of which was attached a net, in which he deposited his provisions, and his bed at night. They were noble fellows, and soon they reclined to my all I had ever heard of their generous, grace of action, and unbounded power of the security looks.

Nothing can be conducive to their chief, or cacique. He and I were seated under a little awning in the stern of the canoe, and I found every attention from him. He was a tall, handsome fellow—his features were regular, and his head-dress remarkably becoming. He had a fine, manly, and dignified countenance with the most accurate proportions of body and limb. He was a large gold lace, came in sight: the old cacique was the first to communicate to the crew my approach, for in an instant an arrow, attached by a cord to the shooter's hand, was let fly, and the golden prize was driven into the canoe. In the same way, when we landed, every beast of the forest, and every bird of the wood, at which the hunters took aim, came the prey of these dexterous bowmen. Often have I seen a plantain, perched among the thick boughs of tree, struck in the heart by one of these arrows, and fall to the ground. The wild boar of the woods, laid prostrate by their unerring aim. I have seen the jaguar, in the act of springing upon his prey, struck by the arrow, and fall, come

of William M. Price, late District Attorney in the same city; and into any other decisions or abuses, in reference to the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursements of the public money. That said committee have power to send for persons and papers; that they report all facts connected with such defalcations which they may deem pertinent; and what further legislation (if any) may be necessary to prevent the same in future."

When the House met, after a recess of a few days, Mr. Haynes moved, and had, the following

B. J. CONRALD.

On motion of Mr. Curtis,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to inform the House of Representatives whether any and what sum of money in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain, by reason of the wording of the motion, by and other records in his office, the defalcation of the late District Attorney of New York, and when discovered, and at the different settlements afterward, before his term of office expired. That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested also to communicate to this House a copy of his circular, addressed to the District Attorney of New York in November, 1835, and copies of all the returns made to the Treasury Department under said circular; and also to inform the House of Representatives whether the name of Gilbert Dean appears on the books of the Secretary of the Treasury, kept in his own office, the quarterly accounts current of which are customarily rendered to the First Auditor, has been discontinued, and when discontinued; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to inform this House by the Secretary of the Treasury, of calling for the quarterly accounts current received at the office of the First Auditor, and the quarterly returns of the several offices of deposit, and the same with the several returns rendered to the Secretary by Collectors, in conformity with the requirements of his circular of 1835, and discontinued or the 19th November, 1835, has been received at the Treasury Department, or the Treasury, and when discontinued; and also, whether, in the practice of the Treasury Department during the said first-mentioned returns of the Collector of New York could have been discontinued, and when discontinued; and that the Secretary of the Treasury also inform this House whether, in the course of the defalcation of the late Collector of New York could have been discovered by the returns of the Collector under the said Naval Officer had "examined the Collector's abstracts of entries, and the accounts of receipts, bonds, and expenditures," with orders to report discrepancies, if any appeared, and had faithfully performed the duties imposed by law upon Naval Officers; and that the Secretary of the Treasury communicate to this House copies of all correspondence between the Treasury Department and William M. Price, late District Attorney of the United States for the southern district of New York, relative to any bond or bonds executed by the said District Attorney for the faithful performance of his duties as Collector of N. York; and also to communicate copies of all records extracted by the Treasury Department.

Mr. Hemphill offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House the petitions praying for the establishment of a Mint in the District of Columbia, in the Territories, or in the City of Washington, or in the Territories, or within the District of Columbia, or in the States, or in the Territories, ought not to be received, entertained, or considered by this House.

Resolved, That Congress has no right to do that indirectly which it cannot do directly; and that the agitation of the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in the Territories, or in any manner, with a view of disturbing or endangering that institution, is a direct violation of the Constitution, destructive of the fundamental principle on which the Union of these States rests, and leads to the jurisdiction of Congress; and that, as such, no petition, memorial, resolution, proposition, or paper touching or relating in any way, or to any extent whatever, to slavery as above, in whole or in part, ought to be received, entertained or considered by this House.

Resolved, That the people of the whole peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for the redress of grievances, is secured by the first article of the amendments to the Constitution, does not give citizens or others the right to petition Congress to interfere with or abolish slavery, either in the District of Columbia, or in the Territories, or in the States, inasmuch as slavery is denied by the citizens of the slaveholding States a "grievance," and was not so considered at the time of the formation of the Constitution.

Mr. Sherrod Williams offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretaries of State, treasury, of war, and of the Navy be directed respectively required to report and communicate to this House, at the next session of Congress, a detailed statement of their respective Departments, including every item of expenditure, in the year commencing on the 4th day of March, 1838, and ending on the 3d day of March, 1839, and in the same detailed course year up to the 4th of March, 1838, and also a similar statement up to the 1st day of January, 1829, showing each item of expenditure under its proper head; and further, to report and communicate such information as the heads of other officers, of every description whatever, belonging to their respective Departments, may be able to furnish of each, in the year, separately, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1838, and ending on each successive year up to the 4th of March, 1829, and from thence up to the 1st day of Jan. 1829.

Mr. Prentiss, of Miss. offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the power of designating the time, place, and manner of holding elections for representatives is expressly given, by the Federal Constitution, to the Legislatures of the States respectively, subject to no supervision or control by the Congress of the United States, except in the exercise of this power, the State Legislatures may constitutionally fix the time of holding elections for the expiration of the Congress preceding that for which such election is to be held.

Resolved, That neither the Federal nor State Executive can constitutionally prescribe, supersede, or exchange, the times of election as fixed by the State Legislatures.

Resolved, That this House has not the constitutional power, either legislative or executive, to supersede, or exchange, the times of election as fixed by the State Legislatures.

Mr. Adams presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to the Senate detailed statements of the accounts of each of the collectors, receivers, and disbursing agents of the United States as have been reported defaulters since the 4th of March, 1829, and of the sureties, together with all defalcations which have been compromised with the sanction of the law, of Samuel Swartwout, late collector of the port of New York; including in each case the names of the principal and sureties, the amount of credit connected with any such account; and which, if passed to the credit of the principal, would cause the same to be extinguished, in the whole or in part, the amount of the balance which may remain due thereon, and on the books of the Department against such delinquents; and the date of admission in each case, showing why such items of credit have been suspended or rejected, and why they ought not to be allowed as credits to such defaulters; the said report to include all such suspended or rejected items of credit as are remaining in the said Department up to the present period.

Mr. Adams, after a few remarks on the subject, the following resolutions, which lie offered to the table, the following resolutions, which lie offered, as an amendment to that presented by Mr. Cushing, to which this gentlemen assented, with the exception of the part defining the manner of choosing the committee.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message, as relates to the defalcation of Samuel Swartwout, late Collector at New York, be referred to a select committee of nine members, to be chosen by ballot: and that said committee do forthwith inquire into the alleged defalcations

the highest places on earth, I am a sea faring man my self, and would to my god were permitted to see you in the act of spending there specifically of my friend's if you mention their names no exhortations will satisfy me only to take your life, and that I shall use in presence of the assembled wisdom of the world, I expect to fight a duel as the D C of columbia be for the session is ended, if you open your bread trap about that matter I shall be in it, and I am so intact indeed to assure you as on most any thing else I shall be in Washington the 8d January 1839.

B. J. CONRALD.

On motion of Mr. Curtis,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to inform the House of Representatives whether any and what sum of money in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain, by reason of the wording of the motion, by and other records in his office, the defalcation of the late District Attorney of New York, and when discovered, and at the different settlements afterward, before his term of office expired. That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested also to communicate to this House a copy of his circular, addressed to the District Attorney of New York in November, 1835, and copies of all the returns made to the Treasury Department under said circular; and also to inform the House of Representatives whether the name of Gilbert Dean appears on the books of the Secretary of the Treasury, kept in his own office, the quarterly accounts current of which are customarily rendered to the First Auditor, has been discontinued, and when discontinued; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to inform this House by the Secretary of the Treasury, of calling for the quarterly accounts current received at the office of the First Auditor, and the quarterly returns of the several offices of deposit, and the same with the several returns rendered to the Secretary by Collectors, in conformity with the requirements of his circular of 1835, and discontinued or the 19th November, 1835, has been received at the Treasury Department, or the Treasury, and when discontinued; and also, whether, in the practice of the Treasury Department during the said first-mentioned returns of the Collector of New York could have been discontinued, and when discontinued; and that the Secretary of the Treasury also inform this House whether, in the course of the defalcation of the late Collector of New York could have been discovered by the returns of the Collector under the said Naval Officer had "examined the Collector's abstracts of entries, and the accounts of receipts, bonds, and expenditures," with orders to report discrepancies, if any appeared, and had faithfully performed the duties imposed by law upon Naval Officers; and that the Secretary of the Treasury communicate to this House copies of all correspondence between the Treasury Department and William M. Price, late District Attorney of the United States for the southern district of New York, relative to any bond or bonds executed by the said District Attorney for the faithful performance of his duties as Collector of N. York; and also to communicate copies of all records extracted by the Treasury Department.

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Resolved, That neither the Federal nor State Executive can constitutionally prescribe, supersede, or exchange, the times of election as fixed by the State Legislatures.

Resolved, That this House has not the constitutional power, either legislative or executive, to supersede, or exchange, the times of election as fixed by the State Legislatures.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

In consequence of the vote of the Senate recognising the House of which Mr. Hopkins is Speaker, Mr. William Wagner, a Senator from the county of Northumberland, and Mr. Hanna, the other Senator, from the same county, transmitted to the chairman of the committee in his seat the following resignations:

GENTLEMEN:—I have directed my counsel, Mr. Clarkson, to withdraw his attendance on the Court of Impeachment, and I hereby tender my evidence on the subject of the contested election, referred to my self.

I will very respectfully inform you why I have taken this course. I considered the principle assumed by the senate to recognise the House of Representatives now sitting in Philadelphia, as sides as organized, according to the laws and constitution of the State. By this resolution, the senate declares its claim to be indefensible, and that the House of Representatives on the same ground is illegal and void. It would be equally declared not to be elected, and further, that the last examination of the county of Philadelphia, whose Representatives they claim to be, are disqualified, and only of their right to the opportunity to assert them, and from what they believe, can prove, that a majority of votes were cast in favor of the Democratic candidates.

The assassination and rise in the notion, wheat, and tobacco markets, are considered by the best London financiers as permanent.

The British government is taking a new step in the way of annexation. The enlargement of magnificent steam lines, round the world, by the way of the Isthmus of Panama, the Cape, and Mediterranean, will increase her power and give her a host of colonies.

The Admiralty in England are putting sixty pound guns into all the ships capable of carrying them.

Harris, the pedestrian, has walked 1700 miles in 1000 successive hours.

There has been another dreadful explosion in the north of England, by which 50 lives were lost.

Several atrocious murders have been committed in and near London.

The Queen of the England is a foot deep on the 13th of October. A most unprecedentic occurrence.

The Royal William made her last trip home in 16 days.

The Stirius steam ship, which twice visited our shores, made the return trip from St. Petersburg to London in 9 days, weather very boisterous the whole time.

Several extensive robberies and forgeries have been lately committed in England. the rogues have fled to parts unknown.

The Thames Tunnel is now completed to within 110 feet of low water mark on the northern side.

Several great dinners have been given to O'Connell lately in England and Ireland. He is on a new tour of glory.

The London papers speak of large additions both to the military and naval force.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

Mr. F. C. Wemyss this evening presents an attractive bill, on the occasion of his benefit; when a new drama of great interest will be brought forward entitled "Peter the Creel," with a variety of other entertainments. The great exertion made by this gentleman in providing for the public amusement, and the very decided patronage ever visible in the conduct of the establishment, merits and we hope will receive a liberal recompense. Mrs. Knox will appear opposite as Meeda in "Maid of Marienborpt" after the termination of her engagement in New York.

Fire and Loss of Life—The horrible consequences of accidents by fire are daily to be met with every paper which reaches us. The Boston Transcript records the destruction of an old building owned by Thomas Holden, at the corner of Green and Hanover streets, occupied by a Mrs. Gray, a colored woman; Mary Twine, white; Sally Kimball, white; and an aged woman named Meeda. The latter was confined for packing oakum. Mary Twine, was taken out burnt to death; Mrs. Gray died; Sally Kimball is still alive and about her business; the Irish woman was taken to the hospital, and is considerably burnt. It is said, that they were left in a state of intoxication. The fire was caused by a candle coming in contact with oakum.

Celeste is now entertaining the good citizens of Boston at the Tremont Theatre.

The Legislature of Massachusetts assembl' on the 2d inst.

A letter of Dec. 19th, from Savannah, mentions three boats loaded with cotton which had been snagged while coming down the Savannah river.

The river Delaware above and opposite to Philadelphia has been obstructed with ice, and numerous persons cross it on foot with safety.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We deem it proper to give to our readers this day's paper to the last Message of Governor Ritner. It is of the fashionable length—going into full details and arguments, according to the usual approved custom, of matters and things in general as well as particular.

We should have been glad if he had omitted some of the details of the late illegal proceedings at Harrisburg. It would have been quite as dignified to have alluded to the difficulties under the head of "Miscellaneous," and in this manner have avoided the "dirty" matter altogether. The Message is, however, a good one, and will be read with great interest by the citizens of Pennsylvania, if not generally throughout the United States.

Mr. George Combe, a celebrated lecturer on Phrenology, is about delivering a course of six scientific lectures on that subject, at the Philadelphia Museum, corner of George and North streets. As many critical gentlemen journals in our cities in this new science, this will prove a good opportunity of becoming better acquainted with the subject.

WASHINGTON LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

The second anniversary of the above Association will be held on the 11th of January, inst. at Tuda's Congregational Church, in Tenth street below Spruce corner. Addresses will be delivered by Messrs. Thompson Wescott, Henry Eckel and H. S. Sorey—The David Sacred Music Society will fill the choir. The Association was established in 1837, by young men belonging to the Philadelphia Institute,—has a library of near a thousand volumes, and meets once in each week—and it is in contemplation to commence a course of lectures on the 18th inst. continue for short four months, to be delivered by as many gentlemen. The hall of the Association is at No. 311 Market street above Eighth, north side.

INTEMPERENCE.

Another Stabbing Case.—On Wednesday night, at about 10 o'clock, Mr. Joseph Wilsides at 69 Grounck street, gave himself up to the watch, and stated that he had killed a man in stabbed his wife. He was taken to the watch-house, and it was subsequently ascertained in Upper Police, and committed for examination.

It appears that Sanderson is an intemperate man, and that his wife, previously a respectable character, has been obliged to support the family for two or three years past.

His abusive conduct toward her became so intolerable that she was forced to leave him about three weeks since. He presided on her, however, to consent to live with him, promising to abused her, and threatened several times to take her life.

On Wednesday night he came home drunk, and struck his wife a severe blow with a fist in the breast. He then drew a case knife, and she was about to run for the door, he struck her in the back, near the right shoulder. He immediately left the house, with the intention of not being discovered, finding that the wound had not been fatal, but on reaching the street was informed that he had killed her, and delivered himself up to the watch.

Mrs. Bowdoviue was not expected to survive until morning, at the time we left the house last night.—*New Era.*

IMPORTANT TO MARINES.

An action to recover damages, for an assault and battery committed by Capt. Gamble, of the New Orleans packet ship Saratoga, upon Frederick Gerrish, of the same vessel.

The assault was admitted, also that the captain had deprived the latter of the office of mate, and degraded him forward.

The plaintiff, in his defence, urged neglect of duty, and his consequent right to inflict corporeal punishment, to break his officer, and send him forward.

Judge Hammond in charging the jury, said that both parties had acted as if ignorant of the maritime law, and charged, that the captain of a vessel had no right to inflict corporeal punishment to preserve order and discipline on board his vessel, except that power be incidental to the conduct of the seaman, sometimes demanded harsh measures; but these were at all times to be justified by the instance of a refusal to do duty, or right to inflict corporeal punishment upon an officer, or seaman, for the purpose of degrading the latter, and unworthy of trust, it becomes the duty of the captain to depose him, and place him in office to another, but he has no right to send him forward, or compel him to work, as a common hand, but must furnish him with a state room and bring him home as a passenger.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.—*N. Y. Times.*

Concealed Weapons.—Governor Butler of South Carolina, recommends in his Message at the opening of the Legislature, then denounces the use of concealed weapons, as "cowardly instruments."—This practice is highly reprehensible, inasmuch as good laws, subversive of the peace and honor of the country, and unworthy of an enlightened State and civilization, engender a resentment are but companions under any circumstances, or for any age; but when they operate on the passions of the unwary, they are peculiarly baneful and unsalutary in effect. To be used on an anticipated occasion, is but to earn revenge and to provoke assassination or casual emergence; is to afford a criminal temptation to premeditate, and to commit murder, a passion thus irregularly results in the commission of irreparable crime. This vulgar and unmanly practice, which has become fashionable among us it is by the virtuous and intelligent part of society, but it should no more any be prohibited by legal enactments.

A Rich Ship.—The packet ship Montezuma, Capt. Henry F. Merriman, now in the Brazil Water, from Liverpool, has on board the most valuable cargo that has been imported into our port for many years. She is chiefly filled with dry goods, the value of which cannot fall short of half a million of dollars.

Carrying out a Principle.—The strict are the professors of teetotalism, in some parts of England, that they are said to consider it a decided infraction of their pledge to eat the flesh of pigs which have been fed on grains!

COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC.
FOR 1839.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JANUARY,		7	1	2	3	4	5
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FEBRUARY,						1	2
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MARCH,						1	2
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APRIL,		1	2	3	4	5	6
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JUNE,							1
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SEPTEMBER,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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OCTOBER,			1	2	3	4	5
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NOVEMBER,						1	2
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DECEMBER,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	29	30	31				

Philadelphia Post Office.

Arrivals and Departure of Mails.

Eastern Mail, Arrives at 12 M. Closes at 12 P. M.
Western " " 6 P. M. " 6 P. M.
Southern " " 6 P. M. " 6 P. M.

Athenian Institute Lectures, Saloon of the Museum.—On Monday evening, Mr. Mc. Mr. Mc. will lecture before the Athenian Institute and Mercantile Library, on the subject of Phrenology. Mr. Mc. is one of the most talented and highly gifted and accurate living Phrenologists in the United States.

Tickets to single lectures 25 cents, may be obtained at the Philadelphia Library.

Lectures commence at the door.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, 27th ult. by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. GEO. DEITZ, to Miss ELIZA MASON, both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 27th ult. by the same, Mr. WILLIAM DEACON, to Miss ELIZA MASON, both of the Northern Liberties.

At Manhasset N. Y. on the 30th of Nov. 1838, by the Rev. Mr. Mc. Mr. EATON, of Mt. Holly, to Miss HARRIET CHADWICK DAVIS, all of the above place.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Mc. Mr. OLIVER DAVIS, to Miss SARAH A. CHEW, all of Philadelphia.

On the 20th inst. by E. L. Rizer, Esq. SAMUEL LITE, of Phila. to Miss CATHARINE PEARCE, of the Northern Liberties.

On the 20th inst. by the same, Mr. WILLIAM DEACON, to Miss ELIZA MASON, both of the Northern Liberties.

At Manhasset N. Y. on the 30th of Nov. 1838, by the Rev. Mr. Mc. Mr. EATON, of Mt. Holly, to Miss HARRIET CHADWICK DAVIS, all of the above place.

On the 20th inst. by the same, Mr. OLIVER DAVIS, to Miss SARAH A. CHEW, all of Philadelphia.

On the 20th inst. by the same, Mr. SAMUEL HOWELL, of N. Jersey, to Miss HARRIET DEACON, of Phila.

At Swedesboro, on the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Mc. Mr. JOHN PETTY, of Phila. to Miss MARIA, eldest daughter of Dr. E. D. TUCKER, of the former place.

At Deerfield, on the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Mc. Mr. JOHN PETTY, of Phila. to Miss MARIA, eldest daughter of Dr. E. D. TUCKER, of the former place.

At Deerfield, on the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Mc. Mr. JAMES MOORE, to Miss ANN KIRBY.

At Deerfield, on the 13th inst. by the same, Mr. CHRISTIAN SHEETZ, to Miss MARY K. COBB.

At Deerfield, on the 13th inst. by the same, Mr. WILLIAM DEBOIS, Esq. to Miss CAROLINE M. daughter of Jacob Ivins, Esq.

At Smithfield, on Christmas Eve, Col. DEKTER, of Phila. to Miss ANNA ELIZA, daughter of Dr. Updegraff, formerly of the old fashioned way.

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DIED.

On the 25th inst. JOHN OLIVER HALL, infant son of Mr. Wm. and Mrs. Ann Hall, aged 1 year and 5 months.

On the 26th inst. after a protracted illness, Mr. DAVID GATCHEL, in the 65th year of his age.

On the 27th inst. MARIE BROWN, daughter of James and Mary Jeffries, in the 5th year of her age.

On the 27th inst. Mrs. CHARLOTTE, wife of Mr. S. POTTS, in the 35th year of his age, after a few days illness. She has left a husband and five children and was the second son of the late Rev. George C. Potts.

In Hunnington, on the 21st ult. after a long and painful illness, Mr. JOHN BOWMAN, aged 70 years.

On the 28th inst. Mr. JOHN STARK, Jr. at Falconer, Chautauque county, N. Y.

On the 29th ult. in the 40th year of his age, Mr. JAMES STOCKDELL.

On Pulmonary Consumption, on the 4th inst. after a protracted illness, Mr. JOHN RITTER, Sen. in the 70th year of his age.

On Friday, the 21st ult. MARGARET E. JANVIER, aged 2 years.

At Darrells, Heron, on the 11th inst. Mrs. A. JANE STOCKDELL, in the 40th year of her age.

On Friday, the 21st ult. MARGARET E. JANVIER, aged 2 years.

At New Orleans on the 14th ult. after a short illness, Mr. CHARLES MOORE, of this city, second son of Joseph Moore, of that city.

At Cincinnati, on the 14th ult. Mr. JOHN ASHBURNER, at an age exceeding eighty.

On the 17th ult. after a short illness, Mr. TIDD.

At Bridgeton, on the 27th inst. Mr. ABRAHAM HARDY, in the 57th year of his age, after a long and painful illness.

At his residence in Abington, township, Montgomery county, on the 24th inst. Mr. JOHN MORRIS, in the 76th year of his age.

On the 30th ult. at Friends' Meeting, in Salem, Mr. ELIAS M. JAMES, to ELIZA JANE COX, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

On the 1st inst. JOHN OLIVER HALL, infant son of Mr. Wm. and Mrs. Ann Hall, aged 1 year and 5 months.

On the 2d inst. after a protracted illness, Mr. DAVID GATCHEL, in the 65th year of his age.

On the 27th inst. MARIE BROWN, daughter of James and Mary Jeffries, in the 5th year of her age.

On the 27th inst. Mrs. CHARLOTTE, wife of Mr. S. POTTS, in the 35th year of his age, after a few days illness. She has left a husband and five children and was the second son of the late Rev. George C. Potts.

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PROCLAMATION

To the Citizens of the United States.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In the exercise of the power vested in me by the Constitution, I have thought proper, and do hereby declare, by this proclamation, that the Territory of Florida, with the inhabitants thereof, is one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 3d day of March, A. D. 1845, and of the Independence of the United States of America the sixty-ninth.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:

JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State.

By the President of the United States.

PROCLAMATION

In the Removal or Obstruction.—Of the Public Buoys, Beacons, Piers, and Stakes.

What is the punishment for the removal or obstruction

THE GLOBE

Variety's the Spice of Life,
That given to it this flavour.

HARVEST.

BY JOHN HOWARD PAYNE, 1823.

I hide the daytime long to me,
Its own sweet song at century:
An answer came from leafy tree,
And leafy birds and wandering bees,
And wanderers on the water's breast—
The music I gave—in unison with all
I asked the noon for cause their:
It echoed back the hum of men;
The moan or of lover on the wold;
The fond-voiced clog since of mind:
The heart—its soul's sublime pulsations—
The deep-toned sorrow—the shriek of sorrow.
I heard from the restless throng,
To earth me with its evening song:
The darkener' waves was next said,
I heard the re—ace of the rill,
The hoarse-loud sea—the vesper bell—
The dying tone—and plaintive,
Then I'd on supreme Harmony!
Sounds, on—ous and sweet to fill of thee;
On every wing—in every sound,
Thine all-creating power as I send!
Sound filled to touch—some tale to tell—
Deep—mellow—the echoes call.

At a ball lately in Richmond, a dame bella asked a country rustic, who stood nigh her, on a conspicuous rug four or five deep, grazing on the wall, "Pray, sir, how do you like the waltz?" "Madam," (said the quaint gentleman,) "I like the buggies part very well; but I don't much like the rubbin round. When it comes to buggin I'd rather stand still.—*Richmond Compiler.*

HINT TO LADIES.—Stair carpets should always have a slip of paper put under it at the end and sides of every step, which is the part where they first wear out, in order to lessen the friction of the carpets against the boards beneath. The slips should be within an inch or two, as long as the carpet is wide, and about four or five inches in breadth, so as to be a little narrower from each stair. This simple plan, so easy of execution, will, we know, preserve a carpet one half as long again as it would last without the slips of paper.—*Magazine of Domestic Economy.*

A GEM OF SATIRE.—It is rarely that a girl of sixteen expresses severely, in a single sentence, a pettish retort, or a gay harangue are her weapons; but when the light of a just indignation does dart from her youthful eye, when from an elevated form, a kindling place, a crimson cheek, and a voice half trembling with its own stature, she denounces error, rages may bend before her.

During the short sojourn of Marshal Soult in Manchester, he visited some of the manufactories. On one occasion, a weaver, who had been attached to the rifle brigade in the Peninsular war, expressed a strong desire to make his passage with the "old boy," hoping, as he stated, in the course of his Spanish campaign, "covered" him—clearly made one of his mark—no less than 30 times. The gallant Marshal, of course, was equally eager to see the unknown operator, and from whom he had been so near receiving a fatal ball, and it is superfluous to add, that after a short colloquy, he good-naturedly shook the ex-rifleman by the hand, and left him, no doubt, making ample amends, in the eyes of the Marshal, for the gust of his sanguinary intention.

THE BLACKSMITH'S REPRESENTATIVE.—Isabella Fenwick, a blacksmith by trade, for many years represented the town of Honiton at the Legislature of Massachusetts. He was a man of a good deal of wit and humor, and made no little sport for the other members of the house. The Pawtucket Chronicle relates the following:—Eccentric was also observable in his dress and personal appearance. On one of these occasions a spruce, well dressed Boston member, rallied the old man upon his appearance, and asked under why he did not come to the honorable house better dressed. "Do you suppose," said the old man, with the utmost gravity, "that I am going to wear my best clothes here? This is where I get dirty."

A YANKEE TRICK.—In Gov. Butler's recent message to the Louisiana Legislature, he states the long fact that the ammunition in the State Arsenal, at Charleston, "obtained generally from abroad, is said to be treated in the manufacture, tanning gems and corn, instead of ball and buckshot." Query—Was not this ammunition purchased to prosecute the peaceful remedy of nullification, and not not the fruit, always reserved as an ingenuous Yankee device, to disarm nullification of its terrors, and render it as powerless as it professed to be? Our question is presented in both guises. If our course be considered the subject of Yankee ingenuity, will render wooden nutmegs, and even corn gun flints heretofore not worth mentioning. Viewed in the light it would be a practical joke of the first water—in any other it is an insidious fraud.—*Charleston, S. C. Courier.*

Two brothers named Josiah and William, full grown boys, happened to be in a store one evening where the attention of the company was somewhat attracted by a very long watch guard appearing at the forepocketry of Josiah. One of the company asked, "What's the time Josiah?" With no small ceremony, Josiah drew out the watch, and after examining it sometime referred to his brother, and said, "Brother William, is that figary sure or figary true?" William, after a few moments deliberation, declared it was a "figary seven." "Well, then," replied Josiah, "it lacks about as much of eight."

A HINT TO YOUNG MARRIED WOMEN.—Never tell your own affairs to any old gossipping house-wife. Let her appear ever so specious—so sincere—so candid,—be sure to avoid her, and keep your own counsel; for the only reason not to be prying into your secrets—for making herself into your confidence, is to learn that same secret, some delicate story of family, upon which she may lend to secret delight for a luxurious moment, and then share your secret—cheerest him with her neighbors. Treasure this up, and rest upon it; and it will save you many or mortifications, if not of heart burning and sorrow.—*Bell. Visitor.*

The following is the closing paragraph of the will of PATRICK HENRY: I have a few slaves, all my property to my family; there is one thing more I wish I could give them, and that is the Christian religion. If they had this, and I had not given them one shilling, they would be rich; and if they had not that, and I had given them all the world, they would be poor.

SKETCH OF FUN.—The following sketch of Charles James Fox, from the new history of the last century, will call the outward presentment of that great man to each of his acquaintances as survive him :—"The most conspicuous (of a group) is Brooks in a short round coat, with his broad hands of figure and slouching and shrewdly style of face and figure. Behind his shoulder can be war; his hair was cropped short and unpowdered; his features were large and coarse, his manner indolent, and he frequently indulged in the profane habit of putting his hands into his breeches or trousers pocket, and still more, often committed the chief iniquity of leaning his thumbs into the armholes of his waistcoat; and yet it were impossible to look upon eye—when flashed from beneath their dark and shaggy eyebrows, or note the power and expression which breathed around their mouth and cast or those features, without the conviction that he was a man who seemed to have been formed to rule. Such a widow contrast to the great Fox, when

CAPTAIN JAMES LAWRENCE.

James Lawrence, a distinguished commander, was born in Burlington, New Jersey, in 1781. He early manifested a predilection for the sea, but his father who was a lawyer was averse that he should pursue his own profession; and, when only fourteen years of age, he commenced the life of the lad, but, after the death of his father, entered the navy as a midshipman in 1798. In 1801, the Tripoli s at having commenced war, was promoted, and in 1803, was sent out to the Mediterranean as the Lieutenant of the schooner Enterprise. While there, he performed a conspicuous part in the destruction of the frigate Philadelphia, which had been captured by the Tripolitans. In the same year he was invested with the temporary command of the Enterprise, during the bombardment of Tripoli, by Com. Preble, and his share of the squadron being employed to cover the boats during the attack, and so well did he discharge his duty, that the commodore, in his official report, was pleased to say, that "the conduct of Lieut. Lawrence, in the Enterprise, was such as to merit my highest approbation." In 1804, he was promoted to the rank of Master Commandant, and was ordered to the command of the Hornet, a few days afterward sailed with a squadron under the orders of Commodore Rodgers, for the purpose of convoying the Jamaica fleet. They returned, however, to Boston, without having been able to accomplish their object. Lawrence then assumed Commodore Rodgers' place as a cruiser to the East Indies: but they separated near St. Salvador, on the coast of Brazil, the Hornet remaining there to blockade a British ship of war, lately arrived in a spacious, till ordered to the by the arrival of a seventy four. Feb. 24, 1813, the Hornet fell in with the brig Peacock, Captain Peak, which she took after a furious action of fifteen minutes. The vessel was described as the model of her class, and in the British navy. In the number of men and guns, she was somewhat inferior to the Hornet. She took her ships the prisoners could be removed. The latter was unfortunately damaged in the rigging and hull, her her hull was scarcely hurt. Lawrence was promoted to the rank of Captain, and was employed with Decatur in the squadron that was destined for the Mediterranean. Upon reaching it, he was ordered to the command of the Chesapeake was one of the worst ships in the navy. He had been but a short time on board, when the British ship Shannon, Captain Brooke, appeared before the harbor, and defied the Chesapeake to combat. Lawrence did not refuse the challenge, though his ship was far from being in a condition for action; and June 1, 1813, he sailed out of the harbor and engaged his opponent. The battle was fought with great bravery on both sides, and Lawrence had been wounded in the leg, he called his boarders away. He was carried below, and while in his cabin. At the same time the enemy boarded, and, after a desperate resistance, succeeded in taking possession of the ship. Almost all of the officers of the Chesapeake were either killed or wounded. The last exclamation of Lawrence, as they were carrying him below, after the fatal wound, was, "Don't give up the ship." He lingered for four days in intense agony, and died on board the Pomone. He was buried at Halifax with every mark of honor.

RECIPE FOR GETTING DRUNK.—The following is the recipe for getting drunk, as stated, in a late English paper, are made at the different police offices in London, by those found drunk in the streets. Many of the excuses are made indiscriminately by both sexes and females :

Met a friend—met my mother—met my sister and sent to make he was brought in the head—had child-in-very great distress—out of work—broke my leg in his majesty's service—very old—an orphan—had an old soldier—out of the army a long time—just recovered from a fit of illness—had a relation left me a fortune—was invited to transact with a friend—just come out of prison—had been robbed—had been cheated—one of my children had run over—had my brother transported—my mother died last night—very hungry—had a quarrel with my wife—married the day before—been to a christening—been to a funeral—in short, it would take up the whole of the statement made that there is not a single occurrence in life but is considered an excuse for getting drunk.

BURYING THE LIVING AND THE DEAD.

The Oriental Annual for 1839 consists of two tales, and a series of sketches, by Mrs. Postans, well writer and eloquent preacher, who having resided many years in India, has contributed much to Indian narrative and descriptive the nose distinguished by its characteristics, and that it is impossible to exhibit any thing like true or spirited pictures of Oriental manners, prejudices, and superstitions, without them. We find the first of the tales particularly deserving of notice. It embeds to an extraordinary custom existing in that East, especially among the Hindoos, and we quoted the author's own account of the circumstance which he has written in a story; but we must first premise that the Hindoo inhabitant of the Christian world in the middle ages, and even up to the recumbrant century, was fully as bad as any thing that could be met with anywhere in the East. The story turns upon the superstition that here a person, and even the body a corpse, and having visited Heaven, can return to earth and communicate to his friends the secrets of certain circumstances a man may translate his soul at any time, and that he may do so by the enjoyment of Heaven. The intelligent reader cannot fail to draw from the story several good moral lessons, and particularly against the use of the injurious effects of fanaticism, and to the last, finding the latter pernicious effects, whether that vice, and indulgence in selfish feelings, and bad passions, and against the use of such their own punishment. There is something powerfully interesting in the sequents of the Parish girl Marratta. The following is the scene of burying the bier bore the beautiful form of the unhappy corpse of her lover :

"The bier was set down for a moment, and the new bridegroom at first she had some doubts, even though she had been to many hours of the procession to the grave—and the idea of being buried in the same grave with him was to her a source of joy, rather than of grief. For her, death had no terrors, since the object of her affections was to be there; and as the sacrifice cheerfully resigned herself to the fate which by the 30th Degree of the customs of the Parish was placed in a hackney with the corpse of the once sprightly Youghul, wrapped in a cerement. The vehicle was a miserable one indeed, that she should be buried in the same grave with the man of her love, in the very neighborhood of the mountain village where her father dwelt, and in which she was born. The person who had accompanied her had sufficient compassion for her misfortune to allow her to remain in a comparatively quiet manner, previously to her being consigned to the tomb prepared for the reception of one for whom she had entertained a regard of so sacred a character. She passed the night under her paternal roof, and in the morning early, accompanied by those who had been appointed to conduct the interment of the living with the dead. There were numerous and remarkably lonely spots they had to travel, and the manner of persons among the negroes, over a hundred years old, was greater than in any New England, including the extreme white and black.

The inhabitants attribute their peculiar healthfulness to the circumstance of the sea breezes. But the same effect is not produced by the same cause in the case of the country beyond the region of the jessamen grandiflora. Therefore they, as it were, lend a helping hand to plant by consuming the impurities of the stagnant waters, prevents the generation of fever, which also acts as a prophylactic against bilious fevers and miasmatic diseases.

Mr. Bonsall was a man of no science and learning, of high character as a physician and surgeon, and especially of those who were well acquainted with the phenomena of natural history. He was a man of sufficient means to live in ease, and the facts which he advances seem to leave no doubt on the mind of any candid reader of the utmost importance to science—and one which will be extremely useful to all the inhabitants of the southern parishes of Louisiana.—*N. O. Bee.*

ANECDOTES OF PETER THE GREAT.

PETER'S FONDNESS FOR LIVING.—Peter was always very early in the morning; even in winter at four o'clock. Almost immediately after, he received reports. He then drank a cup of tea, and threw into the water courses, then breakfast, and at last went to the admiralty, where he was ever ready to assist the workmen, at one o'clock, he took his morning dram, and at dinner he drank a bottle of Rhine wine. At four he returned to the business he had aside for the morning, or examined what he had ordered to be done.

His table, was frugal and he lived only plain, dishes, such as soup, with a meat stew, or roast, or game, with sour cream for sauce, cold roots and vegetables constituted his ordinary meals. Salt meat, ham, and Limburg cheese, of which he was extremely fond.

Before he sat down to table, he took a little brandy, sometimes a glass of Rhine wine, drank a kind of Russian beer, called quass, or sine Hungary, or red Cyprus wine.

Whenever he went out on his carriage, he always carried some cold provisions with him, because when sick at a meal time, or other, although the Czar never supped, the Empress always had supper ready for him in the evening, with the family.

He never ate fish, because it disagreed with him. On fast days, he lived on fruits, pulse, and pastry.

During the last year of his life, he refrained almost entirely from wine, drinking little or nothing besides kwas, or sour beer, and that little brandy. He afterward took to drinking coffee, which he had at first disliked, and often spoke the eruptions on the skin for the chief or primary cause of many diseases, such as the itch, ringworm, pustules, pimples, or powders, which have the appearance of a dry scurf, and are the effervescence of the first malady, either of the lungs or stomach—or the latter of the former. Such eruptions will be the consequence of this rashness—this boiled in every living condition render our bodies subject to the invasion of superficial and solver judgment.

The state of the nervous system influences greatly the appearance of the skin. The bile of a vapor, or other venomous reptile, which operates with such power on this system, promptly discolors the skin, producing an universal jaundice. Not less sudden, and even terrible, are the effects of the poison of consumptive persons to of anger, hate, jealousy, envy, on the fashion, and stimulated the fancy of the people to French, and let good grocers, and, if it must be the fact, were obliged to drink a bumper. Despite alternations, wars, encroachments, and ferment to the Czar.

A drunken general, with whom he was one day at table, said he had served him faithfully, and, in the long enumeration of his services, particularly insisted on his having conquered Ingria. The Czar, instead of replying that he had been well rewarded, and had been made a general on that account, fined him in three hundred roubles, for diverting his friends at the expense of his sovereign. This amused the company and silenced the latter.

PARDON GRANTED BY THE CZAR, ON THE SOLICITATION OF A DOG.—In the cabinet of the natural history of the Academy at Petersburgh, is preserved, among a number of uncommon animals, the skin of a dog, with this curious history. She was a small dun-colored Italian greyhound, and very fond of her mother, whom she never quitted but when he went out, and then she had leave to go with his cattle. After return she showed her fondness by a thousand caresses, followed him wherever he went, and fed him when sick, or any lay always at his feet.

A person belonging to the court, having excited the anger of the Czar, I denied knew by what means, was confined in the fort, and there was no means to get him out. He received the punishment of the knout, on the first market-day.

The whole court thought him innocent, and considered the anger of the Czar as excessive and unjust. Every one was afraid to speak to him, and the first opportunity taken to intercede in favor of the unfortunate prisoner, was by introducing to him the store, who forbade him to speak to the prisoner, and above all to present any petitions on the subject, under the severest penalties and punishments.

It was supposed that no creature could find to serve the culprit. However, those who in confinement, and the affectionate creature, who in his favor devised the means of presenting a petition to the Czar, without any danger of his refusal.

They composed a sheet, but pathetic petition in the name of Lucette. After having set forth their unhappy condition, and implored the pardon, and the strongest proofs of the innocence of the prisoner, interested the Czar to take the matter into consideration, and to grant the desired favor, by granting him his liberty.

The petition was put into a cushion, in such a manner as to be easily visible.

The Czar, having entered the admiralty and seeing Lucette as usual came leaping about him with every mark of fondness, he took the petition. He looked, and read it.—"What! Lucette, Lucette, you can write prettily!" exclaimed. "Well, as it is the first time, I grant your prayer. He immediately sent an order to the fort for the prisoner's release.

PETER'S FONDNESS FOR CHIRURGICAL OPERATIONS.—The Czar considered surgery as necessary, and his love for the sciences, took great pleasure in seeing, and even in performing these operations. It was him that made these arts known to the Russians, and it is to his memory that he was informed when any thing of this kind was going on in the hospitals, or other places in the city, he never failed to be present, and often to be present if he had time. He frequently lent his hand to the surgeons, and was desirous that he should act according to the rules of art, to bleed, to cut, and to perform other operations. He was well as one of the faculty. The same curiosity was in which he showed in the practice of medicine, for he was desirous to be present at the bed of the sick person, and he always carried about with him, besides his case of mathematical instruments, a case of surgical instruments, and a variety of surgery.

It is also related that Mrs. Borst, the wife of a Dutch merchant, with whom he was well acquainted, and who was dying of a cancer, and would not consent to be cupped, which was the only remedy which the skillful surgeons of the time could use her to submit to the operation, and performed it himself with a great deal of dexterity.

The following day his patient grew better; and the surgeons having been afterward called, she died a few days after, as the physicians had predicted, but not before she had made a will, which was conducted with much pomp.

The Czar, however, was in despair on account of his daughter's misfortune, on the wife of one of his favorites, who was a man, a little given to gallantry, and whose character was not at all deranged.

Concerning the husband, whose name was Balthasar, sitting in the anti-chamber with some of his companions, he said, "Ah! sirs, this man was the cause of his sorrow:"—"Nothing," answered one of them, "can be more true; he continues to have a touch from which gives her the vapors, and which, in the evening puts her to bed." "Ah!" replied the Czar, "she shall not suffer any more from it."

Balthasar immediately conducted by the lord-in the apartment of the supposed sick person, and the Czar, with a razor in his hand, approached her mouth, although she protested that nothing was the matter with her. "Ah!" said the husband, "she always pretends not to suffer, when she is in pain, and she is always crying out lamentations as soon as the operation is begun." "Ah, well, said the Czar, "she shall not suffer any more."

Balthasar, who was a man of humor, and in spite of her cries, the tooth which he judged to be the cause of her complaint. with admirable dexterity, and extracted it.

Hearing a few days after, that nothing had been heard from the lady's husband, he was of that it was only a trick of her husband, he sent for him, and found that the lady had really died, and chastised him very severely with his own hands.

COLOR OF THE SKIN.

We described, in our last number, that particular layer of the skin in which the color of the skin part depends. The differences, in this respect, are not produced by any difference in the color of the body or varnish which constitutes the layer between the skin and the cuticle, but rather on the tering or cuticle, being white, or nearly so, in the Mongol and Indian; and black in the African. Occasionally, however, we meet with individuals of each of these races deviating from their distinctive color—as in the instance of the Albino, though of African descent, are of a sickly white, with white or flaxen hair, and eyes of a pink color, and cannot endure the sun, or, at least, cannot endure it with impunity. Others, again, are of a dark brown or brownish hue by much exposure to the atmosphere, whatever may be the temperature of this climate, and the Mongol and Indian, are of a high medium heat that effect is still more conspicuous. We have had a very sufficient opportunity of observing the color of the negroes, in the Southern States, having been a resident of Georgia for two years, and the diagnostic mark of the negro race, is not so much the color of the skin as the thickness of the cuticle, and the peculiar form of the nails, which are broad and flat, and not so clearly authenticated. Different nations of the negro race are distinguished by the coarseness in their complexion, hair, and color of the eyes; for the three are of the same color in the Ethiopian or Caucasian race; the former have fair hair and skin, and light blue eyes. The Italians, and Spaniards, on the contrary, exhibit dark or black hair, brown swarthy skin and black eyes. The far inference is that the varieties in these respects among the inhabitants of the same country, proceeds from the same cause, and that the sun has only a prophylactic agent against bilious fevers and miasmatic diseases.

The color of the skin is a matter of science and learning, of high character as a physician and surgeon, especially of those who were well acquainted with the phenomena of natural history. He was a man of sufficient means to live in ease, and the facts which he advances seem to leave no doubt on the mind of any candid reader of the utmost importance to science—and one which will be extremely useful to all the inhabitants of the southern parishes of Louisiana.—*N. O. Bee.*

ANECDOTES OF PETER THE GREAT.

PETER'S FONDNESS FOR LIVING.—Peter was always very early in the morning; even in winter at four o'clock. Almost immediately after, he received reports. He then drank a cup of tea, and threw into the water courses, then breakfast, and at last went to the admiralty, where he was ever ready to assist the workmen, at one o'clock, he took his morning dram, and at dinner he drank a bottle of Rhine wine. At four he returned to the business he had aside for the morning, or examined what he had ordered to be done.

His table, was frugal and he lived only plain, dishes, such as soup, with a meat stew, or roast, or game, with sour cream for sauce, cold roots and vegetables constituted his ordinary meals. Salt meat, ham, and Limburg cheese, of which he was extremely fond.

Before he sat down to table, he took a little brandy, sometimes a glass of Rhine wine, drank a kind of Russian beer, called quass, or sine Hungary, or red Cyprus wine.

Whenever he went out on his carriage, he always carried some cold provisions with him, because when sick at a meal time, or other, although the Czar never supped, the Empress always had supper ready for him in the evening, with the family.

He never ate fish, because it disagreed with him. On fast days, he lived on fruits, pulse, and pastry.

During the last year of his life, he refrained almost entirely from wine, drinking little or nothing besides kwas, or sour beer, and that little brandy. He afterward took to drinking coffee, which he had at first disliked, and often spoke the eruptions on the skin for the chief or primary cause of many diseases, such as the itch, ringworm, pustules, pimples, or powders, which have the appearance of a dry scurf, and are the effervescence of the first malady, either of the lungs or stomach—or the latter of the former. Such eruptions will be the consequence of this rashness—this boiled in every living condition render our bodies subject to the invasion of superficial and solver judgment.

The state of the nervous system influences greatly the appearance of the skin. The bite of a viper, or other venomous reptile, which operates with such power on this system, promptly discolors the skin, producing an universal jaundice. Not less sudden, and even terrible, are the effects of the poison of consumptive persons to of anger, hate, jealousy, envy, on the

ROBERTS'S ODONTINOUS HAIR TONIC.

Of all the preparations for the Hair, nothing has been found equal to this. For the last twenty years it has been in use, and has given satisfaction to all who have used it. It is the only article that will restore the hair to its original color. The following letter from the S. S. PITCH, Surgeon Dentist, is a fair specimen of its merits:

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir:—I use that I can with truth to you in favor of *Robert's Odontinous Hair Tonic*, that it has restored the hair to my head that was white by hairs. Also to my wife's, which was fast falling off. I have used it in my family for the last two years, and have found it to be all that is recommended. I am satisfied that it will restore the hair to its original color, and prevent it from falling off. I have also used it in my practice, and have found it to be all that is recommended. I am satisfied that it will restore the hair to its original color, and prevent it from falling off. I have also used it in my practice, and have found it to be all that is recommended. I am satisfied that it will restore the hair to its original color, and prevent it from falling off. I have also used it in my practice, and have found it to be all that is recommended. I am satisfied that it will restore the hair to its original color, and prevent it from falling off. I have also used it in my practice, and have found it to be all that is recommended.

S. S. PITCH,
No. 172 Chestnut st.

Sold wholesale and retail at 172 Chestnut st., and by all Druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle.

Chart of the Constitutions.

A Scientific Chart of the Constitutions, Temperaments, Diseases, &c., &c., of the Human Body, in a large size, for the use of Physicians, Students, &c., &c., in their professional studies, and for the use of Families, in their domestic relations, &c., &c., &c.

JUDAH DOUGLASS,
No. 172 Chestnut st.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

[illustration]

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand a large and fresh assortment of Garden Seeds, which he offers for sale at the Old Stand of the Chestnut Garden Seed and Ornamental Tree, Shrub and Flower Plant, for which a liberal share of public patronage is solicited. The assortment includes many of the most valuable varieties of Garden, Field and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Flowers, such as Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Quince, Nectarine, Apricot, Mulberry, Locust, Chinese Mulberry Tree, and Catalpa, Silk Worm Eggs, Osage Orange, Horse Chestnut, Tree Box, Althea, Snowball, Lilac, Rose, Honeysuckle, Flowering Shrubs, &c. The assortment of Bulbous Roots, &c., is large, and includes Tuberose, Gladiolus, Amaryllis, Ixia, Crocus, Hyacinth, Tulip, Narcissus, Jonquil, Ranunculus, Anemone, Iris, Lily, Dahlia, Peony, Cape Jasmine, Scarlet Lychnis, Cypress Vine, Tree Primrose, Lily of the Valley, Snowdrop, Fritillaria, Spiderwort, Flowering Reed, &c. &c. Also, the choicest of Asiatic Dahlias, Cockscomb, Balsam, Verbena, Petunia, Phlox Drummondii, Pansy, Candytuft, Mignonette, Sweet Alyssum, Sweet Scabious, Sweet Sultan, Sweet Pea, Larkspur, Lupine, Nasturtium, Portulacca, Ten Weeks Stock, Asters, Globe Amaranth, Sensitive Plant, Cypress Vine, Morning Glory, Four O'Clock, Sweet Scented Shrub, Rose Acacia, Rose Geranium, Scarlet Geranium, Lemon Verbena, Heliotrope, Pink, about twenty U. S. Sources, &c. &c. Also, a large assortment of Medicinal Herbs.

Merrill, Fordney & Brenner have for sale several newly invented Machines for Cutting Straw, Corn Stalks, Hay, &c. Call and see them.

Taylor's Gaitu Vegetabilitis;
AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR

DEAFNESS,

THE great success which has attended the application of this Remedy in the cure of Deafness, has induced the Proprietor to establish a Depository for the sale of it in this city, and he has appointed Mr. Thomas Taylor, No. 36 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia, his agent for the sale of the Medicine, and all persons wishing to purchase it will please call on him. Also, the charts of the human ear can be had at the same place.

Price $5 per bottle.

SAMUEL D. ASSED,
Proprietor.

Rubber soles 37½ cts. per pair.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

A FARM situated on the West Branch of Brandywine creek, in the north corner of Pennsylvania, about 3 miles from Philadelphia, containing about one hundred and fifty acres of land, with a large stone dwelling house, with Chestnut and Pine Wood, of the best quality, and a never failing supply of water, with a large stone barn, and the remainder under good cultivation, with three orchards of the best fruit, and a large quantity of timber and wood suitable for the purchaser. The above property will be sold on reasonable terms, or will be rented for a term of years. Apply to the subscriber, residing on the premises, or to Messrs. Thomas & Sons, No. 56 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, who will show the property. The subscriber is about removing to another section of the country, and wishes to dispose of his property. Possession will be given on the 1st of April next.

JOSEPH MARSHALL.

Dec. 15—dtf

LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY,

And Examination of Heads, at 710 Chestnut street. DR. CALDWELL will commence his PRACTICAL LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY, at the above number, on Monday evening, Jan. 7, 1839, at 7½ o'clock, and continue with subsequent lectures on Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

Surrounded with his extensive cabinet of specimens and busts, illustrative of the principles of Phrenology, and with a large class of gentlemen and ladies, commencing Monday, at 7½ o'clock, and closing